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Mysore Province,

June 1880

Proceedings

Part. I.

Revenue Department.

MYSORE PROVINCE,

JUNE 1880.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

J. D. GORDON, Esq., C. S. I., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER,

IN THE

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PART I, IN EXTENSO.

REVENUE.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.—*Nil.*

PART II, IN ABSTRACT.

REVENUE.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

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1880.

PART I.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(REVENUE.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ndex Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	Sanctioning proposals for the revision of assessment in the Goribidnur Taluk, Kolar District.	No. 1413-24—R. 272, dated 11th June 1880.	...	...	1 to 26

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 11th June 1880.

From the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, To the Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, No. 507, dated Canara Districts, Camp Yellapoor, 24th May 1880.

I have the honor to forward the appended letter from the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 344 of the 7th instant and accompanying correspondence regarding the revision of assessment of the Gorbidnur Taluk of the Kolar District.

2. This taluk is exceedingly well off as regards water supply from irrigation both from rivers, tanks, springs, and water near the surface admitting of the ready sinking of wells. These advantages are freely made use of, over 8,400 acres being under irrigation compared with about two and a half times that area of occupied land under simple dry crop cultivation. The productions of these irrigated lands are cocoanuts, supari, sugar-cane in large quantities, rice, ground nut and other minor but still valuable crops. The irrigated lands are described as highly cultivated "crop "succeeding crop with hardly any intermission."

3. The dry crop lands as usual in districts where irrigated cultivation predominates are said to obtain but secondary attention. The rain-fall is described as of about 30 inches and to be evenly distributed over the whole taluk.

4. As regards roads and markets the taluk is well supplied, a great main line passes through the taluk, from which two branch roads break off. The western part is worse supplied with made-roads than any other part, a point which has been attended to in the imposition of different rates of assessment in different parts of the taluk. The great markets at Hindupúr and Manchenhalli in the Bellary Collectorate are both within easy reach, and local markets of minor consequence exist in the taluk.

5. The total area of the 102 Government villages referred to in these proposals is stated to be acres 97,074, excluding the 16 whole inam villages, this equals 151 square miles. The population by the survey enumeration is 20,221 or at the rate of 132 to the square mile, which is a very low rate for country of this nature, but the cultivated area amounts to acres 29,516 or 46 square miles on which the population gives a rate of 439 to the square mile. There appears moreover to be some doubt regarding the correctness of the survey enumeration of the population probably arising from the exclusion from the numbering of all those who happened to be absent from the villages at the time. In the 14th para of his report on the taluk the Superintendent states that the partial Census of 1878 gave a return of 32,687 souls, while now the survey enumeration gives only 20,221 souls. It thus appears probable that the actual population may be some 50 per cents more than the survey makes it, even after allowing some margin of error in the Census of 1878.

6. The condition of the people is described as decidedly good and superior to that of the people in the adjacent taluks already settled; from the description of the nature of their cultivation they are evidently a very industrious people.

7. In his 13th para the Superintendent states "that beyond doubt the weight of the past "assessment has borne heavily upon the cultivators more especially those who cultivate well irrigated lands." These words taken alone may give an impression which from the general tenor of the Superintendent's letter is clearly beyond his intention. The true fact is that the old assessment has been, as is the case, every where most unequal in its pressure, and the existence of certain extraordinary recognized modes of imposing extra assessments under the name of "fasal jasti," described in the Superintendent's 16th and 17th paras, exceedingly added here to the normal inequality of the old assessments. Mr. Meiklejohn's remarks on cases of inequality in the 12th para of his appended report are worthy of examination. It is clear that the recognized system of assessment in this taluk with its arbitrary additions of "fasal jasti" afforded the maximum of facility for favoritism and unjust assessments. It is remarked that there is a large proportion of Brahman land-holders in this taluk. It is impossible to say whether the existence of a system so favorable to their operations brought them here or whether the co-existence of the Brahman land-holders and this system is a mere accident. But it is notorious that where partial assessments exist Brahman land-holders always manage to secure their full share of any abnormal advantages, and where they exist to a very large extent it is quite possible for the cultivating classes to be exceedingly overassessed, while the treasury does not receive its fair dues; this apparent anomaly arising from the Brahman land-holder being so exceptionally lightly assessed that the excessive assessments of the ordinary ryots do not suffice to make up the deficiencies on the Brahman holdings.

8. This I believe to have been the case in this taluk; there is much talk about excessive assessment, but by the light of the survey and detailed examination of lands it is clear that the average collections are light compared with the capabilities of the taluk and what pressure there has been on individuals has been due to a vicious system and most unequal distribution.

9. At para 21 of the Superintendent's letter is the usual statement shewing the past revenue history of the taluk for 25 years. The bijvari so called area can as usual only be taken as in-

dicating approximately the comparative progress of the occupied area, for the deduction of any even approximate absolute area it is useless. The collections only are beyond doubt to be trusted as correct. As usual in Mysore the period of very high prices about 1865 to 1866 shews the culminating point of the collections, from which a gradual but steady descent to the present time occurs. The famine year 1876—77 as might be expected shews the lowest collections of recent years, but excluding that year the collections of the past six years appear to have ranged in round numbers at about Rs. 50,000.

10. In regard to the rates of assessment to be proposed for adoption in the future the standard of assessment adopted in the adjacent taluks of Maddagiri and Koratagere already settled will prove the best guide, and in fact a standard of rates for the rice and garden land almost identical with the rates introduced into those taluks has been adopted here and for the dry crop land a standard decidedly lower. From the past revenue history little light could be obtained as to the rates suitable for this taluk, since the notorious irregularity of the old system rendered much individual pressure quite compatible with a small general realization and it was therefore quite possible to assert and not untruly that the old revenue demand pressed very heavily, while the real fault was not in the weight but in a very partial and corrupt distribution of the total demand. By adopting a standard of assessment found perfectly suitable in adjacent and similarly situated taluks we should be proceeding on a sure basis.

11. As stated in his 26th para the Superintendent has divided the taluk into two groups for different maximum rates or standards of assessment. In the first group he has included the main north and south block of the taluk which are well provided as regards communications by made-roads and a second or inferior group of the extreme western villages which are less favorably situated as regards roads. The 28th para of the Superintendent's letter shews the estimated revenue result on the occupied land of each description, garden, rice and dry, and the two following paras shew the average incidence of the actual rates deduced on the classification valuation from the maximum rates proposed.

12. In para 36 a statement of the revenue results of the imposition of the new assessment compared with the realizations of the past year is given. I will first shew what we may estimate as the result of the new rates on the land recorded as occupied. It is estimated that the survey assessments will give a total revenue of rupees 64,774. But from this deductions must be made. First, we have to deduct the estimated amount of rupees 3,500, on account of the sum required to be paid from the treasury on account of the permanent remuneration of village officers.* Secondly, we have to deduct the sum of rupees 2,596, contribution to the District Irrigation Fund. Thirdly, it is certain that some area of land is now included in the occupied area which was never really occupied and was pointed out to the measurers by the ryots as such in the desire to secure lands adjacent to their existing holdings. The assessment of such lands of course goes to swell the difference between the survey demand and the demand under the old system. What this area may amount to it is impossible to say; it will as a rule be very little in individual cases, but in the aggregate will amount to a material sum. Such land may be entirely or partially retained at the settlement, or resignations equivalent to the entire or partial extent of it take place; till the settlement has been introduced it is impossible to say what may really occur. I think that we may most safely estimate that at least rupees 2,000 or about 3 per cent of the survey assessment on occupied lands is due to such lands now brought under the occupied head for the first time, and therefore to be excluded from the survey assessment total in comparing the old collections and probable future collections. The case thus stands as follows:—

* The collection of this sum is more than compensated for by the abolition of the direct grain levies by village officers from the ryots.

	Rs.	Rupees.
Total survey assessment of occupied land		64,774
Deduct payments to village officers	3,500	
Contribution to Irrigation Fund	2,596	
Waste land newly returned as occupied	2,000	
		8,096
Net State revenue under the survey rates on land now occupied		56,678
Realizations of 1878—79		49,202
Net increase from survey settlement on occupied land		7,476

13. The area and assessment of Government unoccupied assessed waste land is shewn in para 31 of the Superintendent's report. Of garden land there is but acres 56 bearing survey assessment rupees 292. Of rice land acres 938 bearing survey assessment rupees 3,835, and of dry crop

land acres 28,241 bearing assessment rupees 22,503. I do not look for any great increase in the occupied area of dry crop land at present, or till the general effects of the famine have completely passed away. Of the garden and rice land I should expect that a considerable proportion will be shortly taken into occupation and the revenue benefit in proportion.

14. In reference to garden and rice land remaining unoccupied waste I must make a few remarks which are of somewhat general application regarding para 6 of Chief Commissioner's order No. 6187—1089 of the 19th February last on the revision of the Honvalli Taluk. There some surprise is expressed regarding the area of rice land remaining unoccupied. The area referred to was indeed large, but it has to be remembered that it had never been systematically demarcated into fields or blocks of moderate size with a definite assessment on each till the survey, which would only take effect in the settlement about to be made. Next with all the advantages of defined fields and a moderate assessment on each it by no means follows that land which might be remuneratively cultivated will be taken up at once, all depends on the extent of population, labor and agricultural capital and stock. It must therefore not be any matter for surprise if there should be a considerable area of unoccupied rice and garden land at the time of the settlement and that the occupation of it should progress gradually in the succeeding years. In fact I would much prefer to see unoccupied waste brought under occupation gradually than to see all taken up at a rush at the settlement as sometimes occurs, not so much because it is wanted at once, but in a pure spirit of competition by indulging in which the ryot wastes his means.

15. The general features of the proposals to be made for the assessment of this taluk had my entire concurrence before they were put into the shape of a formal report by the Superintendent. Now that they have come up in detail I can see nothing whatever to object to in them. It is true that an increase of revenue of about rupees 7,400 or 15·1 per cent is expected, but to this I can see no ground for objection if the detailed rates producing it are just and moderate and of that I have no doubt and am farther borne out in this view by the fact that the rates introduced in adjacent taluks are on almost the same standard, that is the same on land of like productive quality, as now proposed here, in fact what little difference there is is in favor of this taluk.

16. The Deputy Commissioner objects to the assessments proposed and considers that the ryots will be afforded no relief. My opinion as above expressed is different to this ; my belief is that very great relief will be afforded to the cultivating ryot class, though I have no doubt whatever that the assessments of the Brahman land-holders and other favored individuals who sublet their lands, a numerous class in this taluk, will on the whole be very greatly increased.

17. A considerable gain will accrue to the ordinary Local Fund ; the sum of rupees 1,717 from the half anna local cess was all the receipts hitherto. Under the settlement it is estimated that these receipts will amount to rupees 4,678, a sum which should allow much improvement in road communications to be effected.

18. I have now only to request early consideration of these papers and that the orders on them may be communicated to the Superintendent direct.

From the Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Settlement, Mysore, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, Mysore, No. 315, dated Tarikere, 25th April 1880.

I have the honor to submit the following proposals for the revision of the assessment of the Goribidnur Taluk of the Kolar District of the Nundydroog Division.

2. Appended is the usual report by the officer in charge of classing operations, together with a sketch map in illustration of the present report.

3. I also append letter No. 934—678 of the 26th August last, from the Deputy Commissioner, on past revenue management and rates.

4. The Taluk of Goribidnur comprises the following maganis or ancient sub-divisions :—

Number.	Name of Magani.	Number of Govt. Villages.	Number of Inam Villages.	Total.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5	6
1	Goribidnur	20	6	26	
2	Hossur	24	1	25	
3	Bomsamudra	18	0	18	There are no Amrut Mahal Kavals in this Taluk.
4	Tondebhavi	24	0	24	
5	Varvani	16	9	25	
5	Total.....	102	16	118	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 11th June 1880.

The present proposals deal solely with the 102 Government villages shewn in column 3.

5. The taluk under report forms the undivided charge of an Amildar whose station is Goribidnur situated in the northern portion of the taluk.

Physical characteristics.

6. Goribidnur may be described as a very low-lying taluk composing the basin of the Nor Pinakini or Pennar river which, rising near the hill of Nan flows from south to north. The whole stretch of this well ir gated and fertile tract is confined between the Magalidurga ran of hills on the east and a spur of the Nundidroog range on the west. The Magani of Hossur whi is situated to the west, somewhat beyond the influence of the Pennar river, is drained by the Ku dar or Kumudwati. In the same way the Tondebhavi and Varvani Maganis possess the Bandar Nal and the Jangli Nalla respectively. All these lesser streams fall into the Pennar river.

Soils.

7. The soils, more especially those under irrigation, are of a very high order, rich and loos but deteriorate in quality as the confining hills are approached

Irrigation.

8. Compared with the rest of the District the taluk is very low-lying and to this fact pro bably is due its leading characteristic of an almost unfailing water supply. The sources and modes of irrigation are very fully described by the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Meiklejohn and need not be further touched upon in this part of my report. It will suffice to observe that water is almost everywhere available close to the surface and that a happy combination of soil and water supply secures for Goribidnur a larger proportion of uniformly superior wet lands than is to be found in any of the neighbouring taluks. The dry-crop-lands, as a consequence, attract somewhat less capital and attention than would otherwise be the case.

Productions.

9. In both garden and rice lands sugar-cane and rice are the chief crops, together with the large miscellaneous variety enumerated by Mr. Meiklejohn at para 11, and also irrigated jola and ragi. The regular garden productions, such as supari and cocoanut, are also grown in the gardens but the extent thus occupied is small in comparison with the area under sugar-cane and rice. Supari does not thrive so well as the more hardy cocoanut and a good many gardens of the former have greatly fallen off during the recent drought. In the dry lands the chief crops are ragi, horsegram, avare and castor and other oil seeds. This cultivation is stated by Mr. Meiklejohn to have but little attention paid to it, a result not in any way due to unsuitability of climate but to the more absorbing interest which centres in the wet cultivation.

Climate.

10. The climate is hot but healthy. The annual rainfall which, in so small a tract, is of course pretty equally distributed, is estimated at about 30 inches.

Roads.

11. Of roads, there is the high road from Bangalore to Hindupur, which runs north and south through the whole length of the taluk, as well as branch roads to Gudibanda and Chikballapur.

Markets.

12. Local markets are held weekly at Goribidnur, Tondebhavi and Hossur but much business is not done. The great market of Hindupur in the Bellary Collectorate and of Manchenhalli to the east are both within easy reach of the villages under report and are much frequented. At Subramanya Devasthan, situated in the village of Melin Jagganhalli, an annual fair is held at which large numbers of cattle change hands.

General condition of the people.

13. Regarding the general condition of the people, I agree with Mr. Meiklejohn in considering the ryots to be very well off compared with neighbouring taluks. Beyond doubt, as observed by the Deputy Commissioner, the weight of the past assessment has borne heavily upon the cultivators, more especially those who cultivate well irrigated lands, and the influence of the Sawkar is very great, so great indeed as to enable him to dictate the disposal of the crops. I am however inclined to attribute the indebtedness of the ryots not so much to the weight and inequality of the assessment as to the readiness with which the Sawkar will advance, and the ryot ask for, a loan on the security of these valuable lands. Still I have never met with any taluk in which the assessment of the more valuable wet lands has been based and worked on more erroneous principles and I have no doubt many instances could be found of the assessment pressing with undue severity. As far however as we can judge from external appearances and a close observation, based on experience of such matters, the ryots appear to be in very easy circumstances. They must certainly have missed their opportunities if a good many of them are not independent, for climate, soil and water all combine to make the wet lands of this taluk exceptionally valuable.

14. The following statement which exhibits the statistics collected during classification will serve to convey some idea of the general circumstances of the people.

Number of Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Square miles.	Cattle.	Carts.			Ploughs.	Market Towns.
					Small.	Large.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102	4,464	20,221	152	34,207	243	154	397	2,857	3

The population of 20,221 above shewn is independent of the 16 inam villages with which his report does not deal and as no account is taken of moving population the return may be said to represent the agricultural community. The population before the famine is shewn in the famine Report as 36,506 and after the partial Census of 1878, with Goribidnur as the test nagani, as 32,687. This denotes a very small percentage of loss compared with most plain taluks and is less than in any other taluk of the District in which the census test was taken. Adhering to the classification statistics the population is 133 to the square mile. There are 29,516 acres under cultivation or nearly one and a half acre to each head of population, and of this area in round numbers 10,000 acres are wet cultivation of a very high class. The carts, for so small a taluk, are numerous.

15. Before proceeding to discuss the very important question of the past revenue management of this taluk it will be convenient to shew how it has been divided up by the survey.

Description of Land.	Government.		Inam.		Total.		
	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Occupied.	Waste.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Garden under channels from river or tank ...	3,108	56	371	...	3,479	56	3,535
Well garden	2,022	121	316	...	2,338	121	2,459
Rice	3,311	938	742	...	4,053	938	4,991
Dry crop	21,075	28,241	2,796	...	23,871	28,241	52,112
Total...	29,516	29,356	4,225	...	33,741	29,356	63,097
Unculturable including roads, village sites, &c.							33,977
Area of 16 whole inam villages							6,823
Total area of the whole taluk about 162 square miles							103,897

The 3,108 acres shewn above as "garden under river or tank channels" correspond to Classes I and II in para 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter. In addition to the tank or river water there are in every instance excepting in a few supari and cocoanut gardens, private wells.

The 2,022 acres shewn as "well garden" correspond to Deputy Commissioner's Class III. The irrigation is entirely from private wells.

The 3,311 acres shewn as "rice" correspond to Deputy Commissioner's Classes IV and V There is no aid whatever from private wells, the supply being entirely from tank or river channels. No remark is called for regarding dry crop lands.

The above explanation is necessary in order that the past system of assessment and its effect may be clearly understood.

16. The leading and worst feature in the old assessment is the system of "fasal jasti" or extra crop assessment. Both the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Meiklejohn describe and condemn the system in very similar terms. From para 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter it appears that to add as it were to the inequality with which, owing to this system, the assessment bears on the cultivators the imperfect character of the accounts has the same tendency, a ryot having to pay extra cesses when he uses Government water not because he *has* a private well but because the old accounts shew that he has one. In para 12 Mr. Meiklejohn mentions that he could get no other reason for the imposition of extra cesses in one field and not in another, than that it was "mamul" and that it was so in the accounts. The system of "fasal jasti" if applied uniformly would be bad enough but applied partially and capriciously, the effects are doubly injurious. Mr. Meiklejohn goes very fully into the matter in his para 12 and cites several instances in illustration of the unequal incidence of the old assessment.

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16. The leading and worst feature in the old assessment is the system of "fasal jasti" or extra crop assessment. Both the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Meiklejohn describe and condemn the system in very similar terms. From para 3 of the Deputy Commissioner's letter it appears that to add as it were to the inequality with which, owing to this system, the assessment bears on the cultivators the imperfect character of the accounts has the same tendency, a ryot having to pay extra cesses when he uses Government water not because he *has* a private well but because the old accounts shew that he has one. In para 12 Mr. Meiklejohn mentions that he could get no other reason for the imposition of extra cesses in one field and not in another, than that it was "mamul" and that it was so in the accounts. The system of "fasal jasti" if applied uniformly would be bad enough but applied partially and capriciously, the effects are doubly injurious. Mr. Meiklejohn goes very fully into the matter in his para 12 and cites several instances in illustration of the unequal incidence of the old assessment.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 11th June 1880.

17. Unfortunately no reliable distinction is made in the old accounts so as to enable us to judge of the actual assessment paid on each description of wet land, *viz.*, garden under tanks or river channels, well garden and rice. On examining the old assessments, by the light of the results of measurement and classification, I have satisfied myself that the most heavily and unequally assessed lands are those which we have now recorded as garden under tank or river channels. It is in these lands that the system of fasal jasti did the most harm and it is in their case that the new settlement will be most beneficial. The lands irrigated entirely from private wells have, as is usual in Mysore, been paying very highly indeed for the liberal principles which are frequently put forward for the assessment of well irrigated lands in Mysore have no existence except in theory. The regular rice lands, there being no wells, have escaped the crushing extra cesses which bore so heavily upon at least some of the other kinds of wet land, and in their case the old assessment has, although unequal in its incidence, been by no means heavy in the aggregate.

18. Of the old assessment generally, viewed apart from the system of extra crop assessment which I have tried to describe, I may state that there is much inequality in its incidence but that on the whole it did not bear very heavily on the taluk. Further on I will give some illustrations of the inequality of the past assessment.

Rates.

19. There appears to be a total want of uniformity and system in the rates which prevail in this taluk. They vary locally and as a rule the nominal rates differ entirely from the rates actually found to be paid, on applying the results of measurement to the old assessment. We may look upon the rates as purely nominal.

Tenure.

20. The tenure of land is the same as that in all the plain taluks of Mysore which has already been described in previous reports. There is a large proportion of Brahman land-holders in the taluk and subletting is common The terms of subletting are described by Mr. Meiklejohn in para 17

21. I may now proceed to the more immediate object of this report. The following statement exhibits the collections for the last 25 years :—

Year.	Bijwari.	Kamal or total demand.	Remissions.	Collection.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1854—55	2,900	39,035	...	39,035	
1855—56	3,073	41,144	...	41,144	
1856—57	3,216	43,977	...	43,977	
1857—58	3,037	44,530	...	44,530	
1858—59	3,171	48,561	...	48,561	
1859—60	3,788	59,744	...	59,744	
1860—61	3,802	56,253	...	56,253	
1861—62	3,725	56,295	...	56,295	
1862—63	3,813	56,176	...	56,176	
1863—64	3,741	59,120	...	59,120	
1864—65	3,872	59,432	...	59,432	
1865—66	3,591	64,818	...	64,818	
1866—67	4,110	64,487	...	64,487	
1867—68	4,216	57,308	...	57,308	
1868—69	4,375	53,553	...	53,553	
1869—70	4,312	53,653	...	53,653	
1870—71	4,352	51,741	...	51,741	
1871—72	4,757	47,514	...	47,514	
1872—73	4,028	47,327	...	47,327	
1873—74	4,110	48,654	...	48,654	
1874—75	4,218	51,051	..	51,051	
1875—76	4,131	50,565	...	50,565	
1876—77	4,167	49,594	7,435	42,159	
1877—78	4,086	48,064	...	48,064	
1878—79	4,011	49,202	...	49,202	
Five years' average	...	...	...	..	48,208	
Ten years' average	...	...	...	...	48,993	
Twenty years' average	...	...	...	...	53,856	
Twenty-five years' average	...	...	...	...	51,775	

NOTE.—Since writing this report an amended statement of collections has been received from the Deputy Commissioner, but the differences are too immaterial to necessitate any recasting of my calculations. The chief differences are—Collections of 1863—64 should be Rs. 59,650 and of 1867—68 should be Rs. 58,308. The bijwari of 1871—72 should be 4,057 khandis instead of 4,757 khandis. The other discrepancies are immaterial.

22. It will be observed that the collections do not increase and decrease in accordance with the extent under cultivation according to the old bijwari. In the taluk under report in which extra crop assessments are common this inconsistency will be readily understood.

23. The following statement shews the prices of the chief productions prevailing during the same years for which the collections are shewn in para 21 :—

Year.	Seers for one Rupee.		Rupees per Maund.						Remarks.
	Rice.	Ragi.	Jaggory.			Supari.			
1	2	3	4			5			6
1854—55	18	45	0	10	2	5	8	0	
1855—56	18	39	0	9	11	5	2	8	
1856—57	20	50	0	11	4	5	2	0	
1857—58	17	46	1	7	3	5	11	4	
1858—59	13	29	1	5	4	6	3	4	
1859—60	15	27	1	0	8	6	10	8	
1860—61	14	31	0	13	5	6	6	8	
1861—62	13	28	1	5	2	7	3	8	
1862—63	12	30	1	9	1	5	14	8	
1863—64	12	28	1	3	7	8	15	4	
1864—65	10	27	1	9	2	9	6	8	
1865—66	10	22	1	9	3	8	14	8	
1866—67	9	13	1	4	11	10	11	4	
1867—68	6	10	1	15	8	11	7	8	
1868—69	6	25	1	15	4	10	12	0	
1869—70	12	42	1	10	10	9	14	8	
1870—71	13	46	1	8	2	9	9	4	
1871—72	15	56	1	0	9	9	0	0	
1872—73	15	56	1	3	11	9	1	4	
1873—74	15	46	1	3	5	9	4	0	
1874—75	14	43	1	2	10	8	12	0	
1875—76	14	32	1	2	8	9	9	4	
1876—77	8	12	1	5	8	10	1	8	
1877—78	5	8	2	4	4	10	0	0	
1878—79	8	10	2	8	0	10	0	0	

24. Looking at collections and prices side by side this taluk has gone through very much the same phases as the Province generally, excepting that the realizations of 1866 attained a higher figure relatively than was the case in most taluks. The annual settlements, for reasons already given, are not a very true index to the effect of prices on the collections, the average of a number of years being a better guide. After 1866 the revenue fell off very rapidly and has never recovered itself although of late year's prices have been very favorable. Thus the average realizations for 20 years come to Rs. 53,856 and those for 10 years to only Rs. 48,993 and of 5 years to only Rs. 48,208. In 1876—77 a sum of Rs. 7,435 was remitted and is the only occasion on which such a measure was necessitated, but the averages above given are of course considerably affected. The land revenue has fallen off greatly since 1866, for it will be observed that 20 years ago the realizations were greater than they are now. In the particular taluk under report the prices of that period are quoted at a higher figure than we find to be the case in the Province generally. Still it is very unusual to find, in any taluk, such a difference in favor of the collections of 20 years ago, and it appears to me that the normal fluctuations of the revenue have been interrupted by some great change in the system of assessment. In the present instance I find that in 1866 the realizations under the head of batayi amounted to Rs. 17,000. The whole of the land on which the above sum was realized has now been brought under money assessment and I can arrive at no other conclusion than that, in the operation of commutation, a much lower assessment was imposed, than was realized under the batayi system. In 1859—60, for instance, the bijwari is shewn at 3,788 khandis on which Rs. 59,744 were realized, while in 1878—79 the amount realized on 4,011 khandis was only Rs. 49,202. In 1865—66 the occupied extent is shewn at 3,591 khandis yielding a revenue of Rs. 64,818. It is after this last mentioned year that the batayi system began to be given up. The collections have never been so high as between 1859—60 and 1868—69, but since that period they have fallen off very greatly and in my opinion this result is due to the cause above mentioned.

25. There is conclusive evidence I think that the lump sum taken from the taluk as land revenue in 1878—79 has been by no means too much. There is the fact that for a number of years

in succession, 1859—60 to 1868—69, the average collections have been Rs. 58,719, while in 1878—79 they amounted to only Rs. 49,202. There is besides the great inequality, tantamount to corruption, of the old assessment which the test of applying the results of measurement and classification to the old collections reveals. Moreover in only one instance have remissions been necessary, the revenue in ordinary years being realized apparently with ease and certainty.

26. For the purpose of distributing the new or survey assessment I propose to group the villages under report as follows :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Maximum dry crop rate.	Maximum rice rate.	Maximum garden rate.	Maximum rate for well gardens.
1	2	3	4	5	6
I	73	2 2 0	8 8 0	16 0 0	6 0 0
II	29	1 14 0	8 0 0	16 0 0	6 0 0

27. The villages of group I are all favorably situated with reference to roads, compared with the villages of group II. This is the sole difference between the 2 groups, the tract under report being too small for the existence of any variation in climate. Mr. Meiklejohn in the Appendix to his report gives 3 groups of villages which he considers somewhat worse off than the remainder of the taluk. The 1st group of the 3 groups in question is now included in my 2nd group, but the other 2 groups shewn by Mr. Meiklejohn, comprising villages of the Tondebhavi and Varvani Maganis, are only intrinsically inferior to the rest of the taluk; they are not inferior as regards external advantages such as climate, roads and markets.

28. The result of the above proposals will be to give the following assessment on the occupied lands under each head :—

Group.	Number of Villages.	Garden.			Well Garden.			Rice.			Dry Crop.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	73	2,204	14,225	6 7 3	1,410	5,200	3 10 0	2,504	13,055	5 3 5	13,738	14,377	1 0 9	19,856	46,857	2 5 9
II	29	904	5,480	6 1 0	612	2,094	3 6 9	807	4,076	5 0 10	7,337	6,267	0 13 8	9,660	17,917	1 13 6
	102	3,108	19,705	6 5 5	2,022	7,294	3 9 9	3,311	17,131	5 2 9	21,075	20,644	0 15 8	29,516	64,774	2 3 1

29. As I before stated the old accounts do not furnish sufficient detail to enable us to contrast the new with the old assessment under each head; indeed so imperfect is the information they afford that a comparison is possible under only the two heads of wet and dry. The general effect of the new settlement is then as shewn below:—

Description of land.	Acres by survey.	Old assessment.	Average rate.	New or survey assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Wet	8,441	33,844	4 0 2	44,130	5 6 8
Dry	21,075	15,358	0 11 8	20,644	0 15 8
Total.....	29,516	49,202	1 10 8	64,774	2 3 1

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 11th June 1880.

The average wet rate is raised from Rs. 4—0—2 to Rs. 5—3—8 per acre and the average dry rate from Rs. 0—11—8 to Rs. 0—15—8. I have already given a definition of the divisions of wet cultivation recognized by the survey. They are shewn with their average rates in para 28.

30. To give some idea of what the proposed rates will be upon the ordinary cultivation of the taluk I give the following :—

Description.	Rates per acre. Rs. As. P.
Garden, that is land having both well and tank or river supply and producing sugar-cane, rice and jola in rotation	8 0 0
Ordinary rice land with no well supply	5 0 0
Ordinary well garden, without any tank or river supply, producing sugar-cane, rice, jola, &c. ..	4 0 0
Ordinary dry crop	0 12 0

The above are only approximate rates and under exceptional circumstances go higher and lower, but in the case of gardens I have not in any single instance exceeded Rs. 12 per acre.

31. We have next to see what unoccupied arable land there is available for cultivation. This is shewn in the following statement :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	Garden.			Well garden.			Rice.			Dry crop.			Total.		
		Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.	Acres.	Assessment.	Average rate.
1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
I	73	54	279 5 2	8	97	298	3 1 2	794	3,311	4 2 9	18,540	16,047	0 13 10	19,485	19,935	1 0 4
II	29	2	13 6 8	0	24	76	3 2 8	144	524	3 10 3	9,701	6,456	0 10 8	9,871	7,061	0 11 5
2	102	56	292 5 3	5	121	374	3 1 5	938	3,835	4 1 5	28,241	22,503	0 12 9	29,356	27,004	0 14 9

It will be observed that there are only 177 acres of garden and 938 acres of rice all of somewhat inferior quality the assessment of both aggregating only Rs. 4,501. Of dry crop there are 28,241 acres assessed at Rs. 22,503.

32. The following statement shews the area and assessment of the inam lands as pointed out by the village officers :—

Group or Class.	No. of Villages.	Garden.		Rice.		Dry crop.		Total.	
		Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	73	482	2,320	476	2,495	1,933	2,040	2,891	6,855
II	29	205	1,049	266	1,364	863	806	1,334	3,219
2	102	687	3,369	742	3,859	2,796	2,846	4,225	10,074

33. The next statement shews the result of the proposed rates on all the arable land of the villages under report occupied, waste and inam, at the same time bringing into contrast the old collections and the proposed assessment :—

Group.	No. of Villages.	By old accounts.		By Survey.							
				Government occupied lands.		Government unoccupied lands.		Inam lands.		Total Government and Inam lands.	
		Bijwari.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.	Acres.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	73	2,825	35,864	19,856	46,857	19,485	19,935	2,891	6,855	42,232	73,647
II	29	1,186	13,338	9,660	17,917	9,871	7,069	1,334	3,219	20,865	28,205
2	102	4,011	49,202	29,516	64,774	29,356	27,004	4,225	10,074	63,097	1,01,852

34. The grazing in 1878—79 realized Rs. 2,075. Under the proposed settlement I will estimate the amount at the same figure. It will probably be more, but I cannot estimate with any certainty.

Grazing.

35. The half anna Local cess in 1878—79 brought in Rs. 1,716—9—3. Under the proposed settlement the amount realizable under the one anna cess will be Rs. 4,048 on the Government occupied lands and Rs. 630 on the minor inam lands, in all Rs. 4,678.

Local Cess.

36. I will now contrast the estimated results of the proposed settlement with the collections of 1878—79, omitting the item of grazing.

	Rs.
Land revenue 1878—79.	49,202
Half anna Local cess	1,717
	50,919
Survey assessment on occupied land .. .	64,774
One anna Local cess on above and on minor Inams ..	4,678
	69,452

37. Excluding all calculation from separately levied cesses there will be a gross gain of Rs. 15,572 or over 31 per cent, from which however Rs. 2,596 will have to be credited annually to the District Irrigation Fund.

Irrigation Fund.

38. The pay of village officers under the scale in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 219 of the 27th October 1874 will amount on a rough estimate to about Rs. 3,500.

Village officers' pay.

39. The net gain to Government as a result of the settlement will therefore amount to Rs. 9,476, over the collections of 1878—79.

40. It is difficult to foretell what extent of land is likely to be resigned at the settlement, but as the new assessment, owing to the inequality of the old assessment, must have the effect of increasing and decreasing in a very unequal manner, there is a strong probability that some of the ryots will resign a few of their fields. Some dry crop lands too we may expect to see given up let the assessment be ever so moderate. On the whole however I do not think that any very great extent of land will be resigned and there is of course the chance of some of the waste lands being taken up, but on this latter point I am not very sanguine. There never perhaps has been any time in the annals of the revenue history of Mysore in which speculation in land has been so dull as at present, even in taluks but slightly affected by the famine.

41. I promised at para 18 to give a few illustrations of the inequality of the old assessment. The following are 6 villages in which the effect of the settlement has been to increase and decrease in a marked degree. The distinction in the old accounts between garden and rice is so imperfect

that I have taken out the details of these villages under only two heads, wet and dry, which will give a more correct idea of the incidence of the assessment than rates based on faulty detail :—

No. of Village.	No. in Appendix A.	Group or class.	Name of Village.	Old collections.	Survey assessment.	Old average rate.		Survey average rate.	
						Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	1	I	Goribidnur ...	356	222	...	9 9 11	...	6 0 0
2	5	I	Gollhalli ...	236	184	1 5 9	5 14 1	0 14 3	5 9 5
3	56	I	Chenbairanhalli ...	233	160	1 6 7	5 3 7	1 1 11	3 8 5
4	10	I	Gotnapura ...	968	1,434	0 8 0	3 8 1	1 0 0	4 11 1
5	13	I	Kengenhalli ...	66	364	0 3 6	...	0 14 5	3 11 1
6	31	I	Rairekhanhalli ...	507	1,101	1 3 5	2 14 1	1 2 8	6 9 10

Not the slightest justifiable reason can be given for the difference in the old rates of the above villages. In village No. 6 for instance the wet land is far superior to that in any of the others, but the rate it will be seen is lower than that of village No. 3 the wet lands of which are far inferior. The same inconsistencies pervade the assessment in greater or less degree throughout. The first village on the list, Goribidnur, is especially noticed by the Deputy Commissioner in para 2 as one of those in which the well irrigated lands were very highly assessed. The old rate was Rs. 9—9—11 per acre which has been reduced to Rs. 6, there being no tank or river supply to the lands in question but only well water. In the village of Kengenhalli, No. 5, there appears to be no reason for the great increase by the survey excepting concealment of cultivation. Generally speaking no reason can be assigned for marked increase or decrease in particular villages excepting the laxness of the old system of assessment.

42. I append the usual Statement A shewing statistics with past and proposed survey assessment.

43. Statement B shewing all the inam villages in the taluk and the nature of the survey applied is also appended.

44. I shall feel obliged by early sanction as I hope to be able to give out the new rates about the 1st of June next.

APPENDIX A.—Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Taluk of the Kolar District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.										
								Government, Cultivated.				Government, Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class dry crop lands maximum rate ... ... Rs. 2—2—0.			1	Goribidnur	94	5	52	37	...	...	37	...	..	...	...	356
			2	Devarhosahalli	447	28	55	10	...	287	297	...	...	67	67	120
			3	Karikalhalli	897	58	96	188	17	299	504	...	2	237	239	1,126
			4	Madanhalli	871	49	129	78	160	181	419	1	68	205	274	1,024
			5	Golhalli	504	7	191	17	...	100	117	1	...	188	189	235
			6	Udamalled	534	14	59	5	23	82	110	...	...	351	351	91
			7	Nagsandra	1,345	53	162	114	66	431	611	3	...	516	519	959
			8	Chikkargodu	1,916	106	763	122	74	279	475	10	27	535	572	943
			9	Kallodi	1,987	85	294	171	121	314	606	2	25	955	982	1,207
			10	Gotnapura	1,385	26	291	81	136	417	634	4	12	418	434	968
			11	Saganhalli	1,394	15	211	163	50	231	444	1	16	707	724	1,252
			12	Gangsandra	2,467	94	398	147	273	471	891	1	59	1,024	1,084	2,388
			13	Kengenhalli	383	...	60	...	26	297	323	...	...	...	...	66
			14	Chigatagera	1,052	29	292	108	15	196	319	7	11	394	412	849
			15	Kurbarhalli	881	29	181	35	191	121	347	...	2	322	324	1,146
			16	Hirebidnur	1,020	70	241	97	29	565	691	...	4	14	18	1,133
			17	Melya	2,100	81	341	121	61	559	741	4	61	872	937	1,294
			18	Muripadgu	861	27	95	17	10	297	324	2	30	383	415	239
			19	Velapi	1,321	102	199	9	89	64	162	5	109	744	858	400
			20	Kudmalkunti	1,510	59	937	71	65	117	253	...	5	255	261	714
			21	Gundapur	825	19	97	1	65	168	234	...	36	439	475	364
			22	Bomsandra	1,232	111	357	80	84	322	486	...	33	245	278	984
			23	Kuntachikanhalli ...	1,036	35	480	84	...	332	416	1	...	104	105	868
			24	Gadara	599	40	209	89	86	27	202	4	31	23	58	891
			25	Kondapura	824	18	245	42	...	223	265	...	...	296	296	283
			26	Malsandra	1,430	25	716	22	88	216	326	1	83	279	363	575
			27	Dimmagatanhalli ...	574	72	107	98	14	209	319	8	...	68	76	637
			28	Narsivanhalli	449	21	107	22	1	210	233	...	1	87	88	293
			29	Halkur	1,518	137	489	195	89	255	539	1	30	352	383	1,172
			30	Nandiganhalli	388	49	157	62	17	81	160	2	1	19	22	420
			31	Rairekhanhalli	722	33	232	42	117	42	201	1	2	253	256	507
			32	Vodalvoni	936	69	145	20	38	200	258	...	11	453	464	491
			33	Cholkunti	481	...	29	...	...	452	452	...	...	...	...	130
			34	Tondibhavi	2,071	132	794	177	57	598	832	2	5	306	313	1,242
			35	Kamlapura	291	...	91	15	...	94	109	...	...	91	91	103
			36	Beltur	1,378	65	516	54	...	375	429	24	...	344	368	356
			37	Midenhalli	795	3	307	60	...	187	247	...	...	178	178	398
			38	Devarhalli	558	73	370	9	...	46	55	1	...	57	58	76
			39	Chikheshalli	1,123	4	834	43	4	156	203	2	5	75	82	297
			40	Kadardevarhalli ...	711	45	114	33	8	132	173	1	15	363	379	278
			41	Kottur	682	5	395	3	1	76	80	1	...	201	202	81
			42	Nadvalhalli	423	13	91	17	1	110	128	2	...	189	191	143
			43	Gunjur	1,630	9	1,096	7	..	171	178	...	...	378	378	117
			44	Tipganhalli	421	4	133	2	...	29	31	...	...	253	253	34
			45	Bandarhalli	337	6	100	19	...	123	142	...	...	89	89	80
			46	Kalnoikanhalli	526	24	145	50	1	184	235	3	1	178	182	315
			47	Bhumanhalli	566	22	90	53	11	164	228	3	...	223	226	191
			48	Melinajuganhalli ...	893	...	659	6	...	133	139	1	...	91	92	103
			49	Kelginjuganhalli ...	696	10	447	5	...	70	75	2	..	162	164	78
			50	Hanumenhalli	1,047	55	178	61	28	66	155	...	18	641	659	393
			51	Basvapura	733	47	250	84	4	193	281	...	...	155	155	417
			52	Potanhalli	825	30	402	54	59	160	273	2	1	117	120	371
			53	Chergumitenhalli ...	502	12	95	40	...	146	186	..	...	209	209	204
			54	Uchulgavalhalli	413	...	143	...	...	41	41	...	6	223	229	22
			55	Dyarganhalli	833	40	57	10	69	86	165	...	3	68	71	403
			56	Chenbhairanhalli ...	110	4	38	9	31	17	57	4	...	7	11	233
			57	Kodiganhalli	255	50	22	6	50	71	127	...	8	48	56	276
			58	Warvani	2,087	205	742	160	85	322	567	8	23	542	573	1,960
			59	Gidaganhalli	307	117	112	20	6	40	66	...	2	10	12	208
			60	Halehalli	3,709	93	2,239	59	4	363	426	12	...	939	951	742
			61	Upparhalli	1,149	71	447	54	...	286	340	8	...	283	291	546
			62	Nagarbhavi	682	11	522	...	1	6	7	...	4	138	142	...
			63	Gavalhalli	506	9	201	20	...	209	229	3	...	64	67	393
			64	Kamraddihalli	551	6	307	5	...	208	213	...	...	25	25	151
			65	Bikkalhalli	441	4	298	1	...	112	113	...	...	26	26	123
			66	Mukadikunte	730	20	543	1	...	63	64	2	...	101	103	74
			67	Kalketi	1,450	25	1,040	5	6	267	278	2	2	103	107	302
			68	Hiremaddenhalli ...	2,102	20	1,768	2	3	104	109	4	...	201	205	169
			69	Myakaltimmenhalli ...	320	...	193	...	...	19	19	1	...	107	108	6
			70	Chinnagenhalli	502	7	280	60	2	58	120	...	...	115	115	190
			71	Avalagunhalli	274	1	194	1	1	1	3	...	...	76	76	8
			72	Arkunda	947	40	507	20	31	132	183	...	14	203	217	318
			73	Arsalbenda	557	44	172	43	36	75	154	4	28	155	187	337
				Total.....	67,091	2,891	25,449	3614	2,504	13,738	19,356	151	794	18,540	19,485	35,964

Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated **11th** *June* 1880.

Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 102 Villages of the Goribidnur letter No. 315, dated 25th April 1880.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government, Cultivated.				Government, Waste.													
Total Assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total Assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
222	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	707	880	3	...	3	1,116	218	84	
328	29	...	297	66	...	...	66	8	19	27	...	...	...	14	3	4	
1,664	1,261	93	310	223	...	13	210	107	876	983	...	1	1	335	74	53	
1,753	597	963	193	454	4	257	193	91	530	621	2	1	3	230	45	45	
184	95	...	89	134	2	...	132	28	108	136	...	...	...	68	14	14	
175	10	74	91	368	...	...	368	17	11	28	1	...	1	28	6	9	
1,182	434	303	440	493	11	...	482	111	543	654	2	...	2	398	80	60	
1,152	521	266	365	748	30	76	642	102	599	701	2	...	2	389	74	49	
1,591	684	637	270	870	5	87	778	181	597	778	1	...	1	435	92	90	
1,434	359	659	416	429	13	51	385	112	398	510	...	...	...	319	62	51	
1,466	967	229	270	624	3	47	574	131	655	786	12	...	12	316	63	71	
2,787	910	1,371	516	1,129	8	229	892	193	1,323	1,516	13	...	13	543	97	80	
354	...	96	258	...	...	...	...	10	16	26	...	...	...	30	9	5	
1,010	736	85	189	425	47	53	325	94	503	597	7	...	7	265	57	47	
1,505	255	1,118	132	289	...	11	278	90	618	708	...	...	...	264	80	41	
1,453	643	161	641	30	...	17	13	144	369	513	13	...	13	364	83	...	
1,606	730	317	559	1,065	17	215	833	120	477	597	...	...	...	439	99	60	
487	85	32	370	621	7	96	518	67	271	338	...	4	4	165	39	37	
506	54	395	57	1,089	68	398	623	27	36	63	...	...	...	169	37	15	
874	440	334	100	220	1	30	198	89	292	381	5	...	5	295	68	47	
489	3	295	191	528	...	127	390	69	193	262	10	...	10	110	22	35	
1,355	515	472	378	405	...	187	278	107	542	649	7	9	16	403	103	53	
830	418	...	382	90	5	...	85	113	537	650	...	...	...	204	72	56	
1,166	592	538	36	223	17	176	30	90	191	281	1	6	7	248	56	48	
448	172	...	276	229	...	...	229	34	181	215	...	1	1	72	17	17	
888	149	504	215	703	8	497	198	55	311	366	...	...	...	227	49	24	
698	358	83	257	104	28	...	76	76	361	437	2	...	2	184	44	28	
382	107	4	251	105	1	2	102	27	46	73	1	...	1	90	18	11	
1,538	835	412	289	402	4	149	249	213	621	834	6	12	18	507	102	107	
549	351	96	102	47	15	4	28	48	140	188	...	...	...	155	31	24	
1,101	317	735	49	244	3	13	228	101	290	391	3	8	11	285	57	...	
486	131	153	202	429	...	42	387	...	109	109	2	...	2	205	41	...	
431	...	...	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,667	750	259	658	257	7	25	225	183	723	906	...	1	1	492	126	92	
192	90	...	102	74	...	...	74	9	25	34	...	...	...	22	3	4	
618	243	...	375	372	68	...	304	73	264	337	11	...	11	167	37	36	
385	230	...	155	106	...	...	106	47	131	178	...	...	...	101	26	26	
82	37	...	45	51	2	...	49	23	136	159	...	...	...	62	13	11	
330	168	15	147	77	5	15	57	36	201	237	2	...	2	131	24	18	
319	170	36	113	322	3	62	257	40	211	251	...	...	...	101	21	18	
82	8	4	70	171	1	...	170	9	18	27	2	...	2	24	8	5	
153	51	4	98	140	4	...	136	28	182	210	...	...	...	44	12	14	
182	23	...	159	268	...	...	268	25	50	75	3	...	3	70	17	11	
41	7	...	34	253	...	...	253	18	91	109	2	...	2	28	8	9	
185	43	...	140	74	...	...	74	18	159	177	1	...	1	40	6	9	
466	247	4	215	182	16	2	164	36	138	174	3	...	3	102	20	19	
417	203	40	174	248	8	...	240	49	125	174	7	...	7	101	18	20	
137	14	...	123	69	1	...	68	38	257	293	...	6	6	51	14	81	
80	10	...	70	145	6	...	142	...	31	31	...	2	2	12	4	...	
579	405	101	68	650	...	70	580	39	206	245	1	...	1	191	19	45	
716	482	19	215	136	...	...	136	55	329	384	...	...	...	171	34	23	
716	246	306	164	87	6	2	79	84	290	374	4	1	5	165	30	...	
314	178	...	136	206	...	...	206	57	379	436	3	4	7	116	22	...	
40	...	...	40	191	...	21	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
595	66	440	89	89	...	13	76	77	230	307	4	...	4	255	64	...	
160	34	107	19	21	15	...	6	23	112	135	...	2	2	50	9	12	
437	42	327	68	83	...	47	36	28	72	100	...	...	...	82	20	14	
2,015	1,183	504	329	559	47	100	412	174	111	285	10	2	12	676	168	87	
204	126	36	42	22	...	11	11	34	234	268	...	5	5	73	18	17	
699	321	13	365	727	51	...	676	108	579	687	...	...	...	302	80	53	
546	244	...	302	232	24	...	208	131	467	598	3	15	18	307	74	66	
10	...	4	6	126	1	8	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
306	89	...	217	60	9	...	51	61	122	183	5	...	5	192	58	30	
224	20	...	204	21	...	...	21	...	103	103	2	...	2	56	12	15	
105	1	...	104	15	...	...	15	20	72	92	...	...	...	42	14	...	
67	3	...	64	97	...	...	91	12	20	32	4	...	4	33	7	6	
309	23	25	261	102	9	6	87	47	215	262	4	...	4	102	23	28	
107	5	13	89	168	7	...	159	48	546	594	6	...	6	102	22	24	
13	...	...	13	73	3	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
353	289	4	57	85	...	...	85	18	136	154	...	2	2	88	7	9	
6	2	4	...	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
388	97	168	125	191	...	51	140	41	274	315	3	5	8	125	27	23	
564	282	189	93	276	28	108	144	55	278	333	4	3	7	193	43	27	
46,857	19,425	13,055	14,377	19,935	577	3,311	16,047	4,570	19,977	24,547	177	90	267	13,82	3,013	2,054	

APPENDIX A.—Statement shewing the Area, Cultivation, Cattle, Carts, Ploughs, Houses, Taluk of the Kolar District, reported on in Survey Superintendent's

Class.					By Survey Accounts.											
								Government, Cultivated.				Government, Waste.				
Dry Crop.	Rice.	Garden.	Number.	Name of Village.	Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
First class dry crop lands maximum rate Rs. 2—2—0.	First class rice lands maximum rate Rs. 8—8—0	First class garden lands Rs. 16 and Rs. 6 for tank or river and well garden respectively.	1	Goribidnur ...	94	5	52	37	...	...	37	...	..	...	...	356
			2	Devarahosahalli	447	28	55	10	...	287	297	...	...	67	67	120
			3	Karikalhalli ...	897	58	96	188	17	299	504	...	2	237	239	1,126
			4	Madauhalli ...	871	49	129	78	160	181	419	1	68	205	274	1,024
			5	Golhalli ...	504	7	191	17	...	100	117	1	...	188	189	236
			6	Udamalled ...	534	14	59	5	23	82	110	...	...	351	351	91
			7	Nagsandra ...	1,345	53	162	114	66	431	611	3	...	516	519	959
			8	Chikkargodu ...	1,916	106	768	122	74	279	475	10	27	535	572	943
			9	Kallodi ...	1,987	83	294	171	121	314	606	2	25	955	982	1,207
			10	Gotnapura ...	1,385	26	291	81	136	417	634	4	12	418	434	968
			11	Saganhalli ...	1,394	15	211	163	50	231	444	1	16	707	724	1,252
			12	Gangsandra ...	2,467	94	398	147	273	471	891	1	59	1,024	1,084	2,388
			13	Kengenhalli ...	383	...	60	...	26	297	323	...	...	...	...	66
			14	Chigatagera ...	1,052	29	292	108	15	196	319	7	11	394	412	849
			15	Kurborhalli ...	881	29	181	85	191	121	347	...	2	322	324	1,146
			16	Hirebidnur ...	1,020	70	241	97	29	565	691	...	4	14	18	1,133
			17	Melyn ...	2,100	81	341	121	61	559	741	4	61	872	937	1,294
			18	Maripadgu ...	861	27	95	17	10	287	324	2	30	383	415	239
			19	Velapi ...	1,321	102	199	9	89	64	162	5	109	744	858	490
			20	Kudmalkunti ...	1,510	59	937	71	65	117	253	...	5	255	261	714
			21	Gundapur ...	825	19	97	1	65	168	234	...	36	439	475	364
			22	Bomsandra ...	1,232	111	357	80	84	322	486	...	33	245	278	984
			23	Kuntachikanhalli	1,036	35	480	84	...	332	416	1	...	104	105	868
			24	Gadaro ...	599	40	299	89	86	27	202	4	31	23	58	891
			25	Koudapura ...	824	18	245	42	...	223	265	...	...	296	296	283
			26	Malsandra ...	1,490	25	716	22	88	216	326	1	83	279	363	575
			27	Dammagatanhalli	574	72	107	96	14	209	319	8	...	68	76	637
			28	Narsivanhalli ...	449	21	107	22	1	210	233	...	1	87	88	293
			29	Halkur ...	1,518	137	489	195	89	255	539	1	30	352	383	1,172
			30	Nandiannhalli ...	388	49	157	62	17	81	160	2	1	19	22	420
			31	Kairekhanhalli ...	722	33	252	42	117	42	201	1	2	253	256	507
			32	Yedalvoni ...	936	69	145	20	38	200	258	...	11	453	464	491
			33	Cholkunti ...	481	..	29	...	...	452	452	...	...	...	...	130
			34	Tondibhavi ...	2,071	132	794	177	57	598	832	5	306	313	1,242	
			35	Kamlapura ...	291	...	91	15	...	94	109	...	...	91	91	103
			36	Beltur ...	1,378	65	516	54	...	375	429	24	...	344	368	356
			37	Midenhalli ...	795	3	367	60	...	187	247	...	...	178	178	308
			38	Devarhalli ...	556	73	370	9	...	46	55	1	...	57	58	76
			39	Chikbeshalli ...	1,123	4	834	43	4	156	203	2	5	75	82	297
			40	Kadardevarhalli	711	45	114	33	6	132	173	1	15	363	379	278
			41	Kottur ...	682	5	395	3	1	76	80	1	...	201	202	81
			42	Nudvalhalli ...	423	15	91	17	1	110	128	2	...	139	191	143
			43	Gunjur ...	1,630	8	1,096	7	..	171	178	...	...	378	378	117
			44	Tipganhalli ...	421	4	133	2	...	29	31	...	...	253	253	34
			45	Bandarhalli ...	337	6	190	19	...	123	142	...	...	80	80	80
			46	Kalnaikanhalli ...	526	24	145	50	1	184	235	3	1	178	182	315
			47	Bhumanhalli ...	566	22	90	53	11	164	228	3	...	223	226	191
			48	Melinajuganhalli	893	...	659	6	...	133	139	1	...	91	92	103
			49	Kelginjuganhalli	698	10	447	5	...	70	75	2	..	162	164	78
			50	Uanumenhalli ...	1,047	55	178	61	23	66	155	...	18	641	659	393
			51	Basvapora ...	733	47	250	84	4	193	281	...	...	155	155	417
			52	Potanhalli ...	825	30	402	54	59	160	273	2	1	117	120	371
			53	Chergumitenhalli	502	12	95	40	...	146	186	..	...	209	209	204
			54	Uchalgavalhalli...	413	...	143	...	...	41	41	...	6	223	229	22
			55	Dyarganhalli ...	833	40	57	10	69	86	165	...	3	68	71	403
			56	Chenbhairanhalli	110	4	38	9	31	17	57	4	...	7	11	233
			57	Kodiganhalli ...	255	50	22	6	50	71	127	...	8	48	56	276
			58	Warvani ...	2,087	205	742	160	85	322	567	8	23	542	573	1,960
			59	Gidaganhalli ...	307	117	112	20	6	40	66	...	2	10	12	208
			60	Halehalli ...	3,709	93	2,239	59	4	363	426	12	...	939	951	742
			61	Upparhalli ...	1,149	71	447	54	...	286	340	8	...	283	291	546
			62	Nagarbhavi ...	682	11	522	...	1	6	7	...	4	138	142	...
			63	Gavalhalli ...	506	9	201	20	...	209	229	3	...	64	67	393
			64	Kamraddihalli ...	551	6	307	5	...	208	213	...	...	25	25	151
			65	Bikkalhalli ...	441	4	298	1	...	112	113	...	...	26	26	123
			66	Makadikunte ...	730	20	543	1	...	63	64	2	...	101	103	74
			67	Kulkoti ...	1,450	25	1,040	5	6	267	278	2	2	103	107	302
			68	Hiremaddenhalli	2,102	20	1,768	2	3	104	109	4	...	201	205	169
			69	Mykaltimmenhalli	320	...	193	...	...	19	19	1	...	107	108	6
			70	Chinnagenhalli...	502	7	260	60	2	58	120	...	...	115	115	190
			71	Avaladanhalli ...	274	1	194	1	1	1	3	...	...	76	76	8
			72	Arkunda ...	947	40	507	20	31	132	183	...	14	203	217	318
			73	Arsalbenda ...	557	44	172	43	36	75	154	4	28	155	187	337
				Total.....	67,081	2,801	25,449	3614	2,504	13,738	19,856	151	794	18,540	19,485	35,864

Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 11th June 1880.

Population and past and proposed Survey Assessment of the 102 Villages of the Goribidnur letter No. 315, dated 25th April 1880.

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government, Cultivated.				Government, Waste.													
Total Assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total Assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
222	222	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	707	880	3	...	3	1,116	218	84	
326	23	...	297	66	...	...	66	8	19	27	...	...	...	14	3	4	
1,664	1,261	93	310	223	...	12	210	107	876	983	...	1	1	335	74	53	
1,753	597	963	193	454	4	257	193	91	530	621	2	1	3	250	45	45	
181	95	...	86	134	2	...	132	28	108	136	...	...	...	68	14	14	
175	10	74	91	368	...	...	368	17	11	28	1	...	1	28	6	9	
1,182	434	303	440	493	11	...	482	111	543	654	2	...	2	388	80	60	
1,152	521	266	365	748	30	76	642	102	599	701	2	...	2	389	74	49	
1,591	684	637	270	870	5	87	778	181	597	778	1	...	1	455	92	90	
1,431	359	659	416	429	13	51	365	112	398	510	...	...	...	319	62	51	
1,466	967	229	270	624	3	47	574	131	655	786	12	...	12	316	63	71	
2,797	910	1,371	516	1,129	8	229	892	193	1,323	1,516	13	...	13	513	97	80	
384	...	96	288	...	...	...	...	10	16	26	...	...	...	30	9	5	
1,010	736	85	189	425	47	53	325	94	503	597	7	...	7	265	57	47	
1,505	255	1,118	132	289	...	11	278	90	618	708	...	...	...	264	80	41	
1,453	648	161	644	30	...	17	13	144	369	513	13	...	13	364	83	...	
1,606	730	317	559	1,065	17	215	833	120	477	597	...	...	...	439	99	60	
487	35	32	370	621	7	96	518	67	271	338	...	4	4	165	39	37	
506	54	395	57	1,089	68	333	678	27	36	63	...	...	...	169	37	13	
874	449	331	109	220	1	30	198	89	293	331	5	...	5	295	68	47	
489	3	295	191	526	...	127	399	69	193	262	10	...	10	110	22	35	
1,355	515	472	378	445	...	187	278	107	542	649	7	9	16	403	103	53	
630	418	...	382	90	5	...	85	113	537	650	...	...	...	294	72	56	
1,166	592	538	36	223	17	176	30	90	191	281	1	6	7	248	56	48	
448	172	...	276	229	...	...	229	34	181	215	...	1	1	72	17	17	
868	149	504	215	705	8	497	198	55	311	366	...	...	...	227	49	24	
698	358	83	257	104	28	...	76	76	361	437	2	...	2	184	44	26	
362	107	4	251	105	1	2	102	27	46	73	1	...	1	90	18	11	
1,536	835	412	289	402	4	149	249	213	621	834	6	12	18	507	102	107	
549	351	96	102	47	15	4	28	48	140	188	...	...	...	155	31	24	
1,101	317	735	49	244	8	13	223	101	290	391	3	8	11	285	57	...	
486	131	153	202	429	...	42	387	...	109	109	2	...	2	205	41	...	
431	...	...	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,667	756	259	652	257	7	25	225	183	723	906	...	1	1	492	126	92	
192	90	...	102	74	...	...	74	9	25	21	...	...	...	22	3	4	
618	243	...	375	372	68	...	304	73	264	337	11	...	11	167	37	36	
385	230	...	155	106	...	...	106	47	131	178	...	...	...	101	26	26	
82	37	...	45	51	2	...	49	23	136	159	...	...	...	62	13	11	
330	168	15	147	77	5	15	57	36	201	237	2	...	2	131	24	18	
319	170	36	113	322	3	62	257	40	211	251	...	...	...	101	21	18	
82	8	4	70	171	1	...	170	9	18	27	2	...	2	24	8	5	
153	51	4	98	110	4	...	106	28	182	210	...	...	...	44	12	14	
182	23	...	159	268	...	...	268	25	50	75	3	...	3	70	17	11	
41	7	...	34	253	...	...	253	18	91	109	2	...	2	28	8	9	
185	49	...	140	74	...	...	74	18	159	177	1	...	1	40	6	9	
466	247	4	215	182	16	2	164	36	138	174	3	...	3	102	20	19	
417	203	40	174	248	8	...	240	49	125	174	7	...	7	101	18	20	
137	14	...	123	69	1	...	68	36	257	293	...	6	6	51	14	81	
80	10	...	70	143	6	...	142	...	31	31	...	2	2	12	4	...	
579	405	104	68	650	...	70	580	39	206	245	1	...	1	191	19	45	
716	482	19	215	136	...	...	136	55	329	384	...	5	5	171	34	23	
719	246	306	164	87	6	2	79	84	290	374	4	1	5	165	30	...	
314	178	...	136	206	...	...	206	57	379	436	3	4	7	116	22	...	
40	...	...	40	191	...	21	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
595	66	440	89	89	...	13	76	77	230	307	4	...	4	255	64	...	
169	34	107	15	21	15	...	6	25	112	135	...	2	2	50	9	12	
437	42	327	68	83	...	47	36	28	72	100	...	...	...	82	20	14	
2,015	1,182	504	329	539	47	100	412	174	111	285	10	2	12	676	198	87	
204	126	56	42	22	...	11	11	34	234	268	...	5	5	73	18	17	
699	321	13	365	727	51	...	676	108	579	687	...	...	...	302	80	53	
546	244	...	302	232	24	...	208	131	467	598	3	15	18	307	74	66	
10	...	4	6	126	1	8	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
306	89	...	217	60	9	...	51	61	122	183	5	...	5	192	53	30	
224	20	...	204	21	...	...	21	...	103	103	2	...	2	56	12	15	
105	1	...	104	15	...	...	15	20	72	92	...	...	...	42	14	...	
67	3	...	64	97	6	...	91	12	20	32	4	...	4	33	7	6	
309	23	25	261	102	9	6	87	47	215	262	4	...	4	102	21	26	
107	5	13	89	166	7	...	159	48	546	594	6	...	6	103	22	24	
13	...	...	13	73	3	...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
351	289	4	57	85	...	...	85	18	136	154	...	2	2	53	7	9	
6	2	4	...	55	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
389	97	166	125	191	...	51	140	41	274	315	3	5	8	129	27	23	
584	282	189	93	276	28	103	144	55	278	33	4	3	7	192	43	27	
46,857	19,425	13,055	14,377	19,935	577	3,311	16,047	4,570	19,977	24,547	171	96	267	13,82	3,013	2,054	

Class.			Number.	Name of Village.	By Survey Accounts.											
								Government, Cultivated.				Government, Waste.				
Rice.	Dry Crop.	Garden.			Total area.	Inam, acres.	Unarable.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Garden, acres.	Rice, acres.	Dry crop, acres.	Total.	Past collection on cultivated lands.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Second class dry crop lands maximum rate Rs. 1—14—0.			1	Kasba Hosur	1,635	257	339	173	141	703	1,022	...	3	44	47	2,014
...			2	Jigipett	277	30	25	147	2	63	212	...	4	6	10	498
...			3	Upparhalli	823	18	87	163	27	371	561	1	6	150	157	1,109
...			4	Sonagonhalli	2,374	149	948	97	41	297	435	...	2	840	842	1,018
...			5	Machenhalli	2,498	32	712	41	2	530	573	...	...	1,181	1,181	257
...			6	Konagonhalli	642	4	331	1	43	108	152	...	...	155	155	69
...			7	Nadvanhalli	580	19	173	1	19	65	85	...	...	303	303	23
...			8	Goradavalhalli	832	10	184	...	2	216	217	...	...	421	421	101
...			9	Kunsikunte	2,612	53	1,700	4	4	166	174	...	...	685	685	53
...			10	Yerepotanhalli	258	12	30	...	...	143	143	...	...	73	73	62
...			11	Kadaranhalli	539	5	200	...	...	271	271	...	...	63	63	82
...			12	Kesketi	2,084	25	602	11	...	390	401	...	...	1,056	1,056	229
...			13	Bhaktarhalli	908	24	164	5	...	278	283	...	...	437	437	211
...			14	Gudenhalli	236	6	15	...	...	37	37	...	...	178	178	15
...			15	Mandalobanhalli ...	145	...	35	...	...	76	76	...	...	34	34	16
...			16	Vaichkurhalli	381	32	82	45	53	120	218	...	11	38	49	346
...			17	Bamsettihalli	373	20	63	70	33	170	273	...	3	9	12	553
...			18	Settihalli	595	7	169	...	...	177	177	...	...	245	245	43
...			19	Ramapura	1,010	149	219	239	30	299	568	8	...	66	74	1,072
...			20	Papaganhalli	1,210	43	382	...	25	259	284	...	...	501	501	186
...			21	Mudgeri	1,302	127	355	174	92	275	541	1	2	276	279	1,455
...			22	Kurgod-tammanhalli ...	309	28	75	60	4	123	187	...	..	19	19	280
...			23	Kadalveni	2,149	85	359	89	77	551	717	4	47	940	991	1,001
...			24	Channanhalli	259	...	33	44	8	146	198	...	...	28	28	254
...			25	Singanhalli	1,502	37	184	11	4	299	314	...	45	922	967	261
...			26	Kugatanhalli	250	...	75	...	...	50	50	...	...	134	134	...
...			27	Kamganhalli	1,446	43	454	80	1	350	431	12	...	506	518	537
...			28	Konkeri	728	31	245	14	124	181	319	...	...	133	133	719
...			29	Kachmachanhalli ...	1,394	88	291	47	71	618	736	...	21	258	279	846
			29	Total.....	29,393	1,334	8,528	1516	807	7,337	9,660	26	144	9,701	9,871	13,338
				Grand Total.....	97,074	4,225	38,977	5130	3,311	21,075	29,516	177	938	28,241	29,356	49,202

Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 11th June 1880.

A. (*Concluded.*)

Survey Kamal or Standard Assessment.								Cattle.			Carts.						
Government, Cultivated.				Government, Waste.													
Total Assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Total assessment.	Assessment on garden lands.	Assessment on rice lands.	Assessment on dry crop lands.	Agricultural.	Other Cattle.	Total.	Small.	Large, Halli Bandis.	Total.	Population.	Number of Houses.	Ploughs.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
2,185	936	664	585	35	...	13	22	386	941	1,327	8	24	32	1,729	402	193	
864	781	8	75	20	1	13	6	40	148	188	5	...	5	123	38	24	
1,334	930	110	294	114	7	21	86	159	682	841	3	11	14	422	85	79	
1,069	630	170	266	483	...	13	470	110	405	515	3	...	3	355	73	...	
593	152	8	435	739	...	...	739	53	130	183	...	1	1	153	38	27	
280	6	183	86	73	...	...	73	27	94	121	1	...	1	62	15	13	
139	3	75	58	181	...	...	181	4	1	5	...	...	...	7	2	2	
166	1	2	163	219	...	...	219	32	293	325	...	...	...	77	18	32	
162	8	12	142	465	...	...	465	12	11	23	1	...	1	39	8	6	
105	...	...	105	36	...	...	36	24	321	345	4	...	4	54	9	12	
163	...	...	163	30	...	..	30	16	76	92	...	...	...	47	8	8	
319	36	...	282	563	...	...	563	50	169	219	4	...	4	94	18	44	
230	16	...	214	247	...	...	247	46	208	254	2	...	2	84	25	...	
26	...	...	26	100	...	...	109	2	22	24	...	...	...	5	1	...	
52	...	...	52	21	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
635	210	296	129	98	...	62	36	41	221	262	1	3	4	134	33	20	
733	402	194	137	18	...	14	4	87	131	218	2	6	8	252	54	44	
122	...	...	122	139	...	...	139	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,251	835	116	300	81	25	...	56	97	532	629	2	2	4	353	113	...	
296	...	94	202	301	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,728	971	528	229	199	3	10	186	145	281	426	6	...	6	643	161	71	
385	241	18	126	24	...	...	24	49	189	238	7	...	7	118	29	24	
1,327	379	410	538	1,015	14	124	877	146	858	1,004	9	...	9	432	87	73	
485	263	40	176	30	...	...	30	17	77	94	2	...	2	42	9	8	
957	41	14	902	804	...	152	652	25	97	122	...	2	2	76	12	13	
45	...	...	54	122	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
647	302	4	341	529	38	...	491	82	483	565	3	...	3	217	45	41	
992	100	736	156	103	...	..	103	136	793	929	1	15	16	516	90	4	
1,228	331	380	517	260	1	96	163	120	591	711	2	...	2	348	82	60	
17,917	7,574	4,076	6,267	7,069	89	524	6,456	1,906	7,754	9,660	66	64	130	6,393	1,451	803	
64,774	26,999	17,131	20,644	27,004	666	3,835	22,503	6,478	27,731	34,207	243	154	397	20,221	4,464	2,857	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 11th June 1880.

APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing all the Inam Villages in the Goribidnur Taluk.

No.	Names of Villages.	Description of Inam.	Nature of the survey applied.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Hanasenhalli ..	Sarvamanya ..	Detail.	
2	Gurappanhalli ..	Do ..	Valuation.	
3	Konapura ..	Jodi ..	Detail.	
4	Uchodanhalli ..	Do ..	Do.	
5	Bagadatimmanhalli ..	Do ..		
6	Addekoppa ..	Do ..		
7	Alasatimmanhalli ..	Do ..		
8	Nerlehalli ..	Do ..		
9	Chilenhalli ..	Do ..	Valuation.	
10	Marimakalhalli ..	Do ..		
11	Ragimakalhalli ..	Do ..		
12	Jedimakalhalli ..	Do ..		
13	Pattapuralhalli ..	Kayamgatta ..		
14	Lakksandra ..	Do ..		
15	Marmanihalli ..	Do ..	Traverse.	
16	Mittenhalli ..	Do ..	Do.	

From the Assistant Superintendent in charge "M" Classing Establishment, To the Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 61, dated 30th August 1879.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the Goribidnur Taluk, Kolar District, classed by the "M" Establishment, during the past season.

2. *Boundaries.*—The Goribidnur Taluk is bounded on the north by the Maddagiri Taluk, Túmkúr District, and by the Bellary Collectorate, on the east by the Gudibanda and Chikballapur Taluks, Kolar District, on the south by the Dodballapur Taluk, Bangalore District and on the west by the Koratagere Taluk, Túmkúr District.

General description and physical characteristics.

3. The taluk consists of a narrow strip of country 24 miles long, and from 5 to 12 broad lying in the north-west corner of the Kolar District, about 35 miles to the north of Bangalore. The greater portion of the taluk is a fertile plain, well irrigated by rivers, tanks and nallas, but to the extreme south where it runs in amongst the Mahalidurga and Nandi ranges it becomes hilly and poor.

4. *Area and population.*—The area of the taluk is about 150 square miles. Its population before the famine according to the Census of 1871, was 36,506; after the famine according to an estimate based on the Test Census, it was still 32,687.

5. *Sub-Divisions, Villages, &c.*—The taluk is divided into the five Sammats of Varvani, Tondebhavi, Bramsandra, Hossur and Goribidnur, which contain in all 102 Government villages and 16 Kayamgutta or Inam villages.

Soils.—Every variety of soil almost is met with, but in the higher lying lands the most common soil is red mixed with sand, in the lower lying soils and especially near the Penar river the soils are superior in quality and of a brown to deep black color. For the latter, *i. e.* the heavy black soil, the ryots here do not care much, preferring, especially for sugar-cane, a lighter soil slightly mixed with sand.

7. *Hills.*—The Mahalidurga range of hills runs along the south-western boundary of the taluk for about 8 miles, its highest point, Mahalidurga, being about 3,610 feet above sea level, while the south-east is occupied by a spur of the Nandydroog range, of which Kalkota hill (3,407 feet) is perhaps the highest point.

8. *Roads.*—The high road from Bangalore to Hindupur entering the taluk by the Subramanya Ghat and by the narrow valley between the above mentioned ranges, runs through its whole length so nearly in the centre, that there is no village of any importance further than five miles from it. From this road two other made-roads, one to Gudibanda and the other to Chikballapur, branch off near Goribidnur.

9. *Rivers.*—The Penar river (locally called the "Yennetore" or "river of oil") bounds the Varvani Sammat to the east, and then flows through the centre of the Goribidnur Sammat into the Bellary Collectorate. There are besides several smaller streams, the most important being the Kumadvati and Kundar in the Bramsandra and Hossur Hoblis; the Bander Nalla in the Tondebhavi Hobli and the Jangli Nala in the Varvani Hobli. These all rise in the hills in the south of the taluk, and eventually fall into the Penar.

10. *Irrigation.*—Channels from these streams, good tanks and numerous capital wells, all help to make this taluk one of the best off as far as water supply goes, that I have as yet met with. From the Penar river alone 19 channels irrigating lands in 22 villages are taken. These channels are simply ditches cut by the villagers from the river at a higher level. They have no built sluices or other masonry work about them, and of course cannot stand comparison in any respect with regular channels, such as those, for instance, of the Cauvery, still they are most useful and cost Government nothing. They cost the ryots though a good deal of time and labor in repairs and in keeping them running after January, when the rivers all but dry up and long deep ditches have to be cleared out in their sandy beds to collect the water. There is a regular organized system of village labor for this work, each holder of land under a channel having to furnish his share of labor in men and bullocks for it. The turning out of this labor and the general management of the water supply is vested in some well-to-do ryot in the village, called the "Gurha", who in case of a contumacious villager refusing to give his share of labor abuses, fines him, or cuts off his water till he gives in. The whole is entirely a village affair, Government in no way interfering. Water is also taken from these streams by kaple (*i. e.* a leather bucket raised by bullock power). These can be used all through the hot weather as even when the water dries away from the banks it is always easily get-at-able by sinking holes in the sand a foot or so.

There are in the taluk 78 tanks, most in excellent repair. Some of these are connected with the river and larger nallas by channels and act as reservoirs for their waters. The three finest tanks are those of Kenkere, Gadare and Hossur. The Kenkere tank has recently been connected with the Kundar nalla by a channel, the nalla having had an "anicut" built across it near the village of Gadare about two years ago by Government. It is the only "pakka" work of the sort in the taluk, and a most useful one. The Gadare tank was repaired as a famine work, the bund is now a capital one and the tank a very fine one in every way.

The Songanhalli tank is another good one, but does not hold sufficient water to irrigate two crops on the larger stretch of country, some three miles long, below it. In cases like this last and indeed in almost all the rice-flats in the taluk water is so abundant and close to the surface that wells can always be sunk to assist the water supply when necessary. These are sometimes stone built wells, but oftener mere holes dug as required and afterwards filled or allowed to fall in. The water is raised from them generally by kaple but sometimes by yata.

Crops on the unirrigated lands.
Cereals.
Ragi, harka, navane, save.
Pulses.
Togare, horse-gram, and avare.
Oil Seeds.
Huchella, castor oil.

11. *Crops and Cultivation.*—The usual dry crops (*Vide* margin) are grown on the unirrigated lands. They get generally but sparse attention paid to them, the ryot's whole care being devoted to his wet lands.

Crops on irrigated lands.
Cereals.
Rice, ragi, jola and baragu.
Pulses.
Bengal gram, avare & hesaru.
Miscellaneous Crops.
Sugar-cane, turmeric, ground nut, chillies, coriander, garlic, fenugreek, sweet potatoes and other native vegetables.

These are very highly cultivated, crop succeeding crop with hardly any intermission. To stand this perpetual drain on them the lands have of course to be highly manured. The crops grown are given in the margin; the dry crops grown, ragi, avare, jola, &c., are sown in rotation with the more purely wet crops. The two kinds of jola which are sown as Vaishakha (kari and bili jola) require to be watered occasionally, the third kind (Mungari agar jola) requires only the rain; its grain is said to cause rheumatism. The kinds of rice grown are the "Dod-nellu," the "Gargi sannellu" and "Kaple sannellu" and very small patches in the corners of fields of a coarse grained scented rice called "impane nellu" used in making sweetmeats. The very fine kinds of rice for which the neighbouring Taluk of Maddagiri is so famous, do not appear to be grown here. Sugar-cane is extensively cultivated and at the high prices, which now obtain for jaggory, pays splendidly. The three kinds called "Dod Rasthali," "San Rasthali" and "Patta Patti" are those chiefly grown. They are planted together about March and take eleven months to ripen. Turmeric is cultivated chiefly at Goribidnur Kasba and the villages near it, at Uparhalli and three other villages in the Hussur Sammat and at Varvani. On enquiring at other villages why they did not go in for such a paying crop, they assigned the ludicrous reason that it was an unlucky one, and that any one whose forefathers had not grown it, attempting to put it down would be certain to lose his cattle or come to grief in some way. Groundnut is a favorite crop and largely sown for export to Hindupur and Bangalore, as well as for home use. A fair quantity of chillies is also raised. The best tree gardens are those near Varvani consisting of supari, cocoanut, limes and "herali" (a kind of bitter orange) all of which look well and are generally carefully cultivated.

Besides the crops mentioned a little tobacco and cotton are grown for home consumption only, and a very little wheat.

12. *Rates.*—In the dry crop lands I noticed nothing unusual in the rates. The ordinary unaccountable discrepancies which one always meets with in unsurveyed taluks cross up, of course, here and there, such as one holding paying Rs. 0—7—11 an acre, while the neighbouring one, although exactly the same in soil and position, has to pay Rs. 1—5—10 per acre: or a ryot having to pay Rs. 3 per kolaga while his neighbour, an old Gumasta of the Shaubhog, for the next field, if any thing slightly better situated, pays only Rs. 0—11—8 a kolaga. There are also a few dry crop numbers still cultivated on the "batayi system", but they are chiefly lands which having been set apart as inam for the village patels have not been formally handed over to them as yet. (Hangami Umbli.)

In the irrigated lands the rates are both complicated and capricious; in the same rice stretch one number will get water free, while the next, though similarly situated in all respects and paying as heavy a kandayam, has to pay extra for water for its Kartik crop, and again for its Vaishak crop. One number may plant anything it likes *without* paying a pie extra, while the *neighbouring* number if it plants sugar-cane has to pay extra if chillies extra, if turmeric extra, and till lately if betel-vine extra also. The original reason of this difference appears to have been that numbers which had wells in them were supposed to be independent of the tank or channel supply, and if they chose to use it they should therefore pay for it, while their luckier neighbour, without a well, gets his water free. Sometimes, however, there are no signs of a well, and I could, over and over again, get no better reasons for one field being overwhelmed with extra cesses while its neighbour had only a fixed kandayam to pay than that it was the owner's "Nasib," that it was so in the accounts, and was "Mamúl." The following cases will serve to shew what I mean. Survey No. 96 in Irabidnur takes water from the channel and raises rice, chillies, sugar-cane, or what the owner likes, paying Rs. 4—13—8 for the 1 ac. 5 gs. The number next to it, No. 99, is the same in situation, soil, &c., it also pays a fixed kandayam of Rs. 10—7—0 for 1 ac. 36 gs., but if it takes channel water, which, like its neighbour, it always does, it has to pay as follows:—For a Kartik rice crop 2 annas in addition to the original assessment for every kolaga *i. e.* 500 square yards: an addition of Rs. 2—4—0; if after the Kartik crop is cut, a Vaishak crop is placed, the owner has to pay half again his original kandayam, in this case, Rs. 5—7—0, bringing his kandayam up to Rs. 18—2—0; if he puts down sugar-cane, his fixed kandayam is remitted, but he has to pay in its stead Rs. 2—0—7 for every 500 square yards, which would come to Rs. 37—5—0. In short "A" pays for his field only Rs. 4—5—0 per acre, while "B" has to pay Rs. 5—5—3 or 6—12—1 or 9-8-2 or even Rs. 19-10-0 per acre. To take another case this time under a tank, not a channel—"A" holds Survey No. 49, area 1 ac. 26 gs., and pays Rs. 6—0—6, *i. e.* Rs. 3—10—0 an acre, his neighbour "B" holds No. 48, area 2 ac. 8 gs., paying Rs. 10—1—8, *i. e.* 4—9—9 an acre; but he has a well and is entered as having to pay for tank water if he takes it, while "A" has not. They both use it, and though their fields are identical in soil and position, "B" has to pay against "A's" 2-10-0 per acre, if he grows a Kartik crop, Rs. 5—6—5 an acre (in calculating this I am going by the area shewn in the old accounts, 14 kolagas, instead of 21 kolagas, the real area,) if a Vaishak crop, in this case only 2 As: a kolaga more, not half the kandayam again, or Rs. 6—2—6; if chillies, Rs. 9—3—5 per acre,* or Rs. 1—7—4 per kolaga, the original kandayam being remitted; if sugar-cane Rs. 12—15—4 per acre, *i. e.* Rs. 2—0—7 per kolaga. These extra rates or "phasal jasti" as they are called, vary in different villages. For sugar-cane the "phasal jasti" is usually Rs. 2-0-7 a kolaga, *i. e.* Rs. 19-10-0 an acre, but at Madanhalli it is Rs. 1—11—11 per kolaga, *i. e.* Rs. 16—14—2 an acre, in both the original kandayam is retained; in Varvani the original kandayam is retained and 4 As. a kolaga or Rs. 2—6—8 per acre extra levied. For chillies the phasal jasti is usually Rs. 1—7—4 per kolaga or Rs. 14—5—1 per acre. For Kartik the phasal jasti is generally Rs. 1—3—4 an acre, and for Vaishak half the original kandayam, but in many villages the phasal jasti levied on Vaishak rice is only Rs. 2—6—8 an are. Under the Gadare tank the rate is Rs. 1—3—4 for Kartik and the same for Vaishak. Under the Songanhalli tank if water is taken for a crop of jola, ragi or other dry grain Rs. 1—3—4 per acre, for Kartik rice Rs. 2—6—8 an acre, for Vaishak half the kandayam again. The kandayam o n the areca tree garden is generally on the soil except in the Varvani Sammat, where they pay both on the trees and soil. In cocoanut garden sometimes the trees have to pay, sometimes not, in one case in a test No. in which 4 Máji Nos. had been clubbed into one Survey No. the owner paid for the trees in one No., but not for those in a next; in another case out of 41 cocoanut trees in a garden, only two had to pay separately annas 2—4 each. The rate for 100 areca trees in the Varvani Sammat and at Devargenhalli in the Tondebhavi Sammat is Rs. 2—10—11, besides the assessment on the soil, cocoanut trees planted inside these gardens pay nothing, but cocoanut trees outside the areca gardens pay As. 2—4 each.

* Calculated, as above remarked on the area of this No. as given in the old accounts.

13. *Exports and Imports.*—The chief exports are jaggory to Bangalore, Hindupur and Bellavi, ragi and rice to Bangalore, turmeric to Hindupur and Bangalore, jola to Hindupur, (in the famine large quantities of jola seed grain were brought to Tiptur, and Túmkúr bazars gene-

rally, from here), ground nuts to Hindupur, and areca nuts to Machenhalli. Except the usual cloth trade there are no imports worth mentioning.

14. *Manufactures.*—Few or none. Some cumbly looms and a few coarse cloth ones were all that came under my observation.

15. *Markets.*—Weekly markets are held at the villages of Goribidnur, Tondebhavi and Hossur They are small, only trifling local business being done at them, but the important markets of Hindupur, Bellary, on the northern boundary, and of Machenhalli on the eastern boundary, are easily accessible from all villages in the taluk. Once a year at Subramanya Devasthan, a temple situated in the Melina Juganhalli village, just within the border of the taluk, there is a most important fair and cattle market held annually. The fair had been held about 20 days before I relieved Major F. W. Major in the end of January, so I missed it. The number of visitors who attend is entered in the Gazette list as 20,000, and the number of cattle at 2,000. The prices asked vary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 700 a pair. The chief buyers are patels from the Sira Taluk and beyond, and ryots from Her Majesty's territory.

16. *Cattle.*—Before the famine there were according to the accounts 16,121 cattle, and 22,902 sheep and goats. After the famine there were still 12,746 cattle, and 17,507 sheep and goats. Some of the cattle are very fine, indeed good draught oxen are absolutely necessary for the severe work, the heavy ploughing, irrigating, sugar-cane mill work, &c., entailed on them, and high prices are given. In spite of the cattle market held so close, few or none of the Gaudas attempt breeding cattle, although some of them keep a large miscellaneous sort of stock for the sake of the manure. The draught cattle that are brought to the fair come from villages to the south and east of Bangalore. The sheep appear to be a miserable lot, but are much prized for their manure, and are folded in the rice fields every night. Rs. 1 for each 100 sheep with food for the men and dogs in charge, is the rate of hire a night.

17. *Subletting.*—As there are many Brahman land-holders in the taluk (in one village, out of 66 pattedars, I found 27 to be Brahmans, and in another 25 out of 48) there is a good deal of subletting: the usual agreement for dry crops and for Kartik rice is wara, *i. e*, half the produce to the holder and half to the actual cultivator, the former paying the kandayam and the latter all the expenses of cultivation; for Vaishak rice two-thirds of the produce go to the land-holders and only one-third to the ryots. For sugar-cane the general agreement is that the subtenant pays all expenses except the kandayam, and one-third of the cost of the seed cuttings. He takes two-thirds of the produce, the land-holder one-third. Sometimes the owner and cultivator agree to share all expenses except the kandayam, in this case each takes half the produce.

18. *Wages.*—In spite of the scarcity of labor caused by the famine, the rate of wages has not increased in the slightest degree. The terms are as follows:—One cooly annas 2 a day, one woman cooly or boy anna 1 a day: for a man and pair of bullocks 6 annas a day. Monthly wages Rs. 1 ½ with two full meals a day. Yearly wages Rs. 8 to 10 with food, one cumbly value Rs. 2, and one rumal, annas 12. There is also a mild sort of bond servitude not uncommon, where a man much involved hands over one of his sons or perhaps himself to his creditor and works out his debt, merely getting his food.

19. *Weights and Measures.*—There are three sorts of maunds in daily use, the first used by the Saukars when buying jaggory from the ryots called the "Padihalla" maund (60 seers); 2nd called the "Savahalla" maund (48 seers) in common use in the bazars, and the 3rd on which the sayer is levied on areca nut, &c., called the Government maund, Kayadahalla (40 seers). These different weights are confusing, but I do not know that a fixed standard weight would be of any use after the account the ryots gave me of the way they allow the Saukar to cheat them, while taking their jaggory. The Saukar, they told me, (while remonstrating with me for weighing the jaggory in a crop experiment fairly, if I wanted to judge what *their* profits were) weighs as follows:—He takes 4 balls of the jaggory and puts them into the scale besides the weights to adjust what the jaggory may lose in weights from drying in his store. This is called Pashmawardi—adjustment for damp, and comes to a loss of about 5 lbs. in each maund. After weighing the 1st scaleful he puts it into a sack along with the extra 4 balls, and putting sack and all into the scale weighs the rest of the jaggory with it. Not content with getting the sack and Pashmawardi in his favor, he repeatedly tips the scale to make things still better for him. If the ryots remonstrate the Saukar gets in a rage, demands immediate payment of all due to him, and refuses to bank for the culprit any longer. Land measures are the usual wet and dry khandis and kolagas. In the year Sidharti about 20 years ago by order of the Deputy Commissioner all the lands were remeasured by the Shekdars and Shanbhogs with the usual rods, and the new area entered in the accounts, but no change was made in the assessment.

20. *Trees.*—Some bábúl trees are scattered over the plains, and there are a few topes, mango hippe, and tamarind, generally very old trees. The few young topes I noticed were anything but flourishing; even among the hills the jungle is only scrub, though here and there are one or two fine peepul trees preserved by the superstition that a deity lives in them. In one large and old one

at Chillenhalli, even the dead branches and leaves, though close to the village, were left ungathered. There are a good many wild custard apple trees in the Tondebhavi Sammat, the fruit of which is sold by Government to a contractor for Rs. 120 to Rs. 250 annually. The want of wood is severely felt, ryots keeping kandayam lands even of good rich soil uncultivated for the sake of bábúl trees growing on them.

21. *Climate.*—The taluk lies very low, only about 2,100 feet above the level of the sea, and the climate is hotter considerably than in the neighbouring taluks of the Bangalore District but is healthy.

22. *Rain-fall.*—The taluk records can scarcely be trusted. A fair average would probably be 32 inches.

23. *General Remarks.*—The ryots are well to do, and are a respectable hard-working set of men: they are pleased with what they have seen and heard of the survey assessment in the neighbouring villages of the Gudibanda and Maddagiri Taluks, and are looking forward to the settlement. No. wonder! when a ryot, if he plants his field in plots, as is generally done, a few guntas of cane, a few of chillies, a few of ragi, with Vaishak rice to follow, and a few of Kartik, has often to pay "fasal jasti" at a different rate on each; their areas, too, having to be determined by the village officials.

The people combine to help each other when it is to their advantage to do so, as in expressing the sugar-cane, clearing channels, &c.

Other duties kept me away from the taluk for a considerable time, and I was only 3 months in it altogether, during which I was much pressed with work, in getting up arrears, and consequently was unable to make myself as thoroughly acquainted with the people and their modes of cultivation as I should have liked, but from what I saw, I am convinced that the cultivators are ever so much better off than their neighbours of the Túmkúr and Bangalore Districts.

In Appendix A I give a list of three groups of villages which are not so well off as the rest of the taluk, owing either to the inferior quality of their lands, or to want of water, or to their position amongst the hills.

APPENDIX A.

Groups of Villages referred to in para 23 of Report.

Number.	Villages	Population according to Classer's Khaneshumari.	Dry crop area.	Area of irrigated land.	Total survey numbers.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.		
1	Kadaranhalli	47	338	0	27	This group of villages forms a fringe round the Hossur Sammat where it borders on the Kora'agere Taluk. Their lands, generally dry crop of inferior quality. Inhabitants suffered severely in famine, and are generally poor, compared with the rest of the taluk. The last two villages are a little better off than the others, and I was doubtful as to adding them to the list or not.
2	Shettihalli	0	479	0	28	
3	Mandlobanhalli	0	110	0	7	
4	Gundenhalli	0	221	0	19	
5	Hoskoti	97	1,464	17	127	
6	Yarpotenhalli	46	246	0	22	
7	Hunshikunti	39	904	7	86	
8	Gondavalli	77	646	1	62	
9	Nadavalli	7	386	20	39	
10	Konganhalli	62	552	47	46	
11	Machanhalli	153	1,736	47	181	
12	Bhaktarhalli	94	739	4	69	
13	Survey Inam Gurpanhalli ...	41	366	85	43	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Revenue),—dated 11th June 1880.

Number.	Villages.	Population according to Classer's Khaneshumari.	Dry crop area.	Area of irrigated land.	Total survey numbers.	Remarks.
	Group II. Tondebhavi Sammat.					
			Acres.	Acres.		
1	Kotur	24	281	5	69	Situated between the hills to the south of the Tondebhavi Sammat; although among the hills, few or no springs; the dry crop soil, however, is, in places, of very good quality. Villages suffered fearfully in the famine are now mostly in ruins; while there is a great deal of land now out of cultivation. Population chiefly Gollars, a lazy thriftless lot, I am afraid.
2	Tipganhalli	23	285	2	38	
3	Nadvanhalli	29	367	12	71	
4	Gunjur	69	722	7	74	
5	Melmajuganhalli	48	224	6	46	
6	Kelginajuganhalli	12	285	7	49	
7	Baudarhalli	40	217	19	27	
8	Chikhoshalli	131	234	54	57	
	Group III. Varvani Sammat.					
1	Nagarbhavi	...	166	5	24	Villages amongst the hills to the south of the taluk. Almost all dry crop, which however is generally of fair quality. In some of them all the lands waste.
2	Mukadgutti	29	288	4	32	
3	Bikalhalli	45	241	½	31	
4	Avalapanhalli	...	208	2	17	
5	Kamradihalli	56	227	4	43	
6	Kalkoti	102	438	17	94	These five villages are situated above the ghats and differ entirely from the remainder of the taluk.
7	Iremudenhalli	102	374	13	83	
8	Myakaltimanhalli	...	153	1	15	
9	(K. G.) Laksandra ...	25	202	4	6	
10	(Jodi Inam) Jedimakalhalli ...	...	265	4	7	
11	Do Chilenhalli ...	...	245	6	14	From their position and climate should belong to the Dodballapur Taluk. Soil red, of fair quality. Suffered greatly in the famine.
12	Do Neralihalli ...	...	233	18	18	
13	Do Murimakalhalli ...	53	563	20	24	
14	Do Alastamanhalli ...	54	442	15	29	
15	Do Badagatitimanhalli. .	...	75	6	7	

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, No. 934—678, dated Kolar, 26th August 1879.

In reply to your letter No. 679 of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to state, that the Goribidnur Taluk is somewhat different from the other taluks, it being more favorable for wet than for dry cultivation, and its means of irrigation being different from those in other parts of the District. The Pennar and its tributaries run through a portion of it, and this portion has the peculiar advantage of springs near the surface. The irrigation is therefore mostly from wells and from channels conducted from springs in the bed of the river.

2. Though these well irrigated lands yield more than one crop, yet the heavy expenses attending their cultivation, such as those necessitated by the purchase of sturdy bullocks which soon get worn out, and by the employment of additional manual labor required for drawing water, &c., do not, in my opinion, leave a fair share of net profits to the ryots, especially in the Goribidnur Hobli, where the assessment is higher than elsewhere, after paying the Government assessment which now ranges from Rs. 1—9—7 to Rs. 0—1—6 per Krishnaráj Kudu of 500 square yards. The consequence is that the ryots owning these lands are ever involved in debt and left at the mercy of the money lenders with regard to the disposal of their crops. Mr. Bowring, having during his tour through the frontier taluks of this District, been convinced of the heaviness of the assessment of these lands, authorized its reduction to some extent as can be seen from the enclosed copy of the marginal correspondence; this reduction was only carried out in the Gumnayakanpalya, Gillaghatta and Srinivaspur Taluks.

I. Secretary's No. 2290—Rev. 47, dated 21st July 1868, to the Superintendent, Bandydroog Division.

II. Secretary's No. 4609—Rev. 99, dated 13th November 1868, to the Superintendent, Bandydroog Division.

3. I am also aware, that in this taluk some of the lands recorded in the accounts as well-irrigated ones, have actually no wells, and yet they are assessed as such, and are, in addition thereto, charged with water cess, if the ryots make use of the tank or river water for them. This cess, which is also levied on lands actually irrigated by wells, if the tank or river water is supplemented to the well irrigation, was formerly paid in grain at a fixed quantity per kudu, and an extra impost (kasal jasti) was levied when superior crops, such as sugar-cane, turmeric, &c., were grown, and when a second crop was raised an additional assessment was levied therefor although the lands were irrigated by these private wells. Considering the pressure caused by the levy of the grain water

cess, I some years ago converted it into a moderate money payment, and did away with the fasal jasti and second crop assessment upon lands entirely dependent on private wells. This measure has to some extent afforded relief to the cultivators, but I think the rates are yet high in several cases. I would therefore recommend that these points may be taken into consideration in revising the assessment of lands dependent on wells and river springs, which I would classify as follows :—

I. Lands irrigated by wells supplemented by river springs.
II. Lands irrigated by wells supplemented by tank water.
III. Lands irrigated by wells only.
IV. Lands irrigated by river springs only.
V. Lands recorded as well irrigated ones, but have no wells actually and are irrigated by river or tank water.

4. Though the lands classed as I have the best advantage of irrigation, yet they require a large amount of labor for scooping out water from the river springs.

5. The class II lands do not require so much labor for getting water for them from the tanks, but the water supply is not so certain as that from the river springs.

6. As regards the 3rd class lands, the question to be determined is, whether the water supply from the wells is sufficient for one or two crops.

7. In relation to the 4th class lands, the great difficulty in securing the large manual labor requisite for scooping out water from the springs every day, has to be taken into consideration.

8. Concerning the 5th class, I would propose their being assessed as either tank-irrigated or river-irrigated lands as the case may be where they are irrigated, or as dry lands where they are found to have no means of irrigation whatever.

9. There next remains only three other sorts of lands to be treated of. These are—

I. Garden lands.
II. Wet lands irrigated solely by tanks.
III. Dry lands.

10. With regard to garden lands, I would not make any difference between them and other wet lands, and I have often advocated the abolition of this distinction, for it is extra labor and capital that convert a land into a garden, and it is therefore nothing but fair that the man who spends his capital should reap any extra benefit derivable therefrom.

11. I have no particular observation to make as regards wet lands irrigated solely by tanks.

12. Regarding dry lands, I have only to observe that in my opinion they are rather inferior to lands of the same description in other taluks.

From the Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, General Department, To the Superintendent of the Nundydroog Division, General No. 2290—Rev. 47, dated Bangalore, 21st July 1868.

The Commissioner having just visited the frontier taluks of the Kolar District, that is Goribidnur, Gudibanda, Gummayakanpalya, Sidlaghatta and Srinivaspur with a view of ascertaining the state of the country, has directed me to inform you that it is apparent, from the observations made, and from the numerous complaints preferred by the ryots, that independently of the great want of rain during the last three years, the state of the assessments urgently demands attention. There can be no question Mr. Bowring thinks, that in the frontier hoblis of the three last taluks the rates are so high as to greatly depress the cultivators, whereas it is evident that in the case of those outlying parts, which are in close adjacency to Her Majesty's Territory, the assessment should be very moderate, as a long time may elapse before the operation of the Revenue Survey can be extended to this part of Province. The Commissioner requests that the question may receive full attention at the ensuing jamabandi, and that the Deputy Superintendent may receive directions personally to investigate it, and to lower the rates wherever it may be shewn that they press unduly on agricultural industry which I am desired to say is generally now the case in many of the hoblis visited by Mr. Bowring.

From the Offg. Secretary to the Commissioner of Mysore, To the Superintendent, Nundydroog Division, Genl. No. 4609—Rev. 99, dated Bangalore, 12th November 1868.

In reply to your letter No. 3239—140 of the 7th instant, submitting copy of a communication from the Deputy Superintendent of Kolar, together with a statement shewing the rates of assessment on lands irrigated by private wells in frontier taluks of that District, I am directed to state

that the Commissioner concurs generally in your proposals, but he suggests that instead of 3, there should be 5 rates, so as to avoid the danger of raising or lowering the assessment too much relatively to one another. The rates would thus be Rs. 10, 8¾, 7½, 6¼ and 5 per acre or Rs. 20, 17½, 15, 12½ and 10 per khandi.

2. The revision in this case will be confined to land irrigated by wells.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, To the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, No. 160—129, dated Kolar, 1st May 1880.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 316 of the 25th ultimo, with the accompanying papers, requesting my opinion of the proposed revision of the assessment of the Goribidnur Taluk of this District.

2. I have carefully gone through the papers and I find that the assessment on the occupied lands of the 102 Government villages yielding in 1878—79 a revenue of Rs. 49,202 is proposed to be raised to Rs. 64,774, which is almost equal to the collections made in 1865—66, which is the chadsal beriz during the past 25 years, when the ruinous *fasal jasti* and *batayi* systems were in full force.

3. If the survey rates are made to approach the collections of 1865—66 the ryots will have been afforded no relief, and their prosperity will, it is feared, be materially affected.

4. The increase of the survey assessment, *viz.*, Rs. 15,572 over the collections for 1878—79, is obtained by raising the assessment of 89 out of the 102 Government villages as per following particulars :—

The assessment of	12	villages have been raised from	1 to 10	per cent.
Do	7	do	10 to 20	do
Do	11	do	20 to 30	do
Do	15	do	30 to 40	do
Do	8	do	40 to 50	do
Do	6	do	50 to 60	do
Do	3	do	60 to 70	do
Do	5	do	70 to 80	do
Do	4	do	80 to 90	do
Do	4	do	90 to 10	do
Do	1	do	103 to 76	do
Do	3	do	110 to 120	do
Do	2	do	130 to 140	do
Do	1	do	171·66	do
Do	1	do	183·72	do
Do	1	do	205·66	do
Do	1	do	225	do
Do	1	do	231·53	do
Do	1	do	305·79	do
Do	1	do	451·51	do
Do	1	do	504·34	do

5. Many of these villages have seriously suffered during the famine and the generality of the ryots are utterly poor and helpless. I therefore earnestly beg that you will reconsider and so modify the rates, if possible, that the cultivators may be able to regain their former condition.

From the Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, To the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore, No. 344, dated Chikmagalur, 7th May 1880.

I have the honor to forward the marginally noted correspondence on the subject of the proposed settlement of the Goribidnur Taluk.

1. Survey Superintendent's letter No. 315, dated 25th April 1880, with accompaniments,
2. Do do No. 316 of the 25th ultimo, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
3. Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, letter No. 160—129 of the 1st instant.

2. I need scarcely state that it was only after long and anxious consideration and after studying the circumstances of the taluk under report from almost every possible view-point that I submitted the proposals now under discussion. I much regret therefore that I cannot make my convictions on this important subject subservient to the earnest plea urged by the Deputy Commis-

sioner for some modification of my rates for I am aware that that appeal is based upon a long and intimate acquaintance with the country and, I have no doubt, genuine anxiety for the welfare of the ryots. I have however to bear in mind that the interests of the Government as well as those of the people are at stake. Moreover I really believe the rates proposed to be fair and moderate.

3. The assessment on the occupied lands of the 102 Government villages under report, under my proposals, as stated by the Deputy Commissioner in para 2 of his letter No. 160—129, is almost identical with the collections of 1865—66, the highest ever known and at a time when the ruinous systems of "fasal jasti" and "batayi" were in full force. In making a comparison between the collections of 1865—66 and the lump sum now proposed by me, to be distributed over the occupied lands, I will not lean my arguments on the fact that the latter includes an irrigation fund which it is hoped may not be entirely profitless to the people and also provides for the pay of village officers, but will look at the question as if the ryots were now called upon to pay in 1880 as much as they paid in 1866—67.

4. We may suppose that the bijwari in column 2 of my report is relatively accurate to some extent. The area under occupancy in 1866—67 was 3,591 khandis and in 1878—79 it was 4,011 khandis. After 1866—67 the extent under cultivation increased year by year, but the realizations exhibited a considerable falling off; on this point I would refer to para 24 of my report. I do not, it is true, attach very much importance to the recorded bijwari which is usually not trustworthy, but still it is as well to take its evidence for what it is worth in estimating the effect of past settlements. I think, on the whole, we may believe that there is a larger area under occupancy now than in 1865—66.

5. That the prices of 1865—66 were exceptionally high admits of no doubt and in the prices of the present day, high as they are, no justification, "*cæteris paribus*," of any increase of the revenue as compared with 1865—66 can be found, although such justification exists as regards the collections of 20 years ago.

6. The data forthcoming on which to arrive at a correct understanding regarding the past revenue management and its effects on this taluk and regarding past revenue generally, are not very trustworthy and the determination of the absolute amount of assessment to be levied on the whole taluk was proportionately difficult. I found however on examining the independent statements of the annual settlements in each village that very great and unjustifiable inequality, involving much loss of revenue, pervaded the old assessment in many villages. I then divided the taluk into groups for the purpose of assessment and on applying to the occupied area of those groups the maximum rates which have been successfully adopted in the neighbouring Taluks of Koratagere, Maddagiri and Gudibanda, I found that they produced rather more than the sum which I have proposed as the assessment of the occupied lands. It will be observed that the rates I propose for the taluk under report are if anything a little lower than those already adopted in adjoining taluks; indeed as regards dry crop lands they are decidedly lower, while the rates for garden and rice land are almost the same. It would not in my opinion be consistent or fair to adopt lower rates in Goribidnur than in the adjoining taluks.

7. In my report the grounds of my proposals are fully given. I would however, before concluding this letter, draw attention to the manner in which 89 of the villages under report have been classified by the Deputy Commissioner, at para 4 of his letter, so as to shew the various degrees of increase. Surely the statement in question must prove more conclusively than any words of mine how unequal must have been the assessment which could admit of increase in such a very unequal degree and how very hopeless it will be to try and make the new settlement palatable to all parties. If the rates are in themselves fair and moderate, as I of course believe them to be in the present instance, we need entertain no alarm whatever of the somewhat formidable looking increase in some villages.

8. With reference to the Deputy Commissioner's opinion expressed in para 5 regarding the impoverished condition of the ryots, I must refer to para 13 of my report.

9. I shall be able to commence to settlement about the 15th of June next by which time I trust sanction may be obtained to my proposals.

No. 1413-24—R. 272, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 11TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The foregoing papers contain proposals for the revision of the assessment in the Goribidnur Taluk of the Kolar District.

2. The taluk which consists of 102 Government villages forms the basin of the northern Pennar and is abundantly provided with irrigation from river-channels, tanks and wells, water being almost everywhere available close to the surface. The soil

which consists of the lighter varieties, though not of the highest class for dry crops, is considered excellent for wet cultivation, and there is a larger proportion of uniformly superior wet lands than is to be found in any neighbouring taluk. The lands are largely held by Brahmans and other superior classes, and the advantages of irrigation have induced a high cultivation. In both garden and rice lands, sugar-cane and rice are the chief crops. The area planted with cocoanut and supari is comparatively small.

3. The taluk is fairly provided with roads and markets, and is in every way one of the most favorably situated parts of the Province.

4. The following statement exhibits the incidence of the proposed assessment on the several descriptions of land :—

	Occupied lands.					Unoccupied arable waste.		
	Survey acres.	Survey assessment.	Average rate per acre.	Past collections.	Average rate per acre.	Survey acres.	Survey assessment.	Average rate per acre.
Gardens under river-channels and tanks	3,108	19,705	6 5 5	33,844	4 0 2	56	292	5 3 5
Well garden	2,022	7,294	3 9 9			121	374	3 1 5
Rice...	3,311	17,131	5 2 9			938	3,835	4 1 5
Dry crop	21,075	20,644	0 15 8	15,358	0 11 8	28,241	22,503	0 12 9
Total.....	29,516	64,774		49,202		29,356	27,004	

5. The total of the settlement on the occupied lands as compared with previous collections, stands as follows :—

Land Revenue, 1878—79	Rs.	49,202
Half Anna Local Cess	„	1,717
Total	„	50,919
Survey assessment on occupied land	„	64,774
One Anna Local Cess on the above and on minor inams ..	„	4,678
Total	„	69,452

shewing an increase of Rs. 18,533 or 36 per cent in the payments to be made by the ryots. Excluding the increase in the Local Cess, and deducting the contribution of Rs. 2,596 to be made to the Irrigation Fund, and Rs. 3,500 the estimated amount of the remuneration of village officers, the net addition to Government revenue will be Rs. 9,476 or 19 per cent.

6. The Deputy Commissioner of the District who considers the already existing assessment as heavy, not leaving a fair share of profits to the ryots, apprehends that the proposed increase will materially affect their prosperity. The Survey Superintendent, on the other hand, whilst admitting that the former assessment was heavy on the garden lands, especially on the well irrigated gardens, which were assessed on the old principle of taxing the improvements made from private outlay and were further subjected to a system of fasal jasti, or extra crop assessment for irrigation from tanks, or for the cultivation of special crops, observes that this state of things was by no means general, and that the regular rice lands have escaped the crushing extra cesses. It is further seen that the collections, which in 1865—66 and 1866—67, under the batayi system, were so high as Rs. 65,000, have, notwithstanding an

increase in the area brought under cultivation, gradually fallen off to so low a figure as Rs. 49,000, the amount of the present collections; and this is attributed to the comparatively low rates fixed in the conversion of batayi lands into kandayam. Major Grant further observes that the rates proposed for garden and rice land are almost the same as those already successfully introduced in the adjoining taluks, and that the rates for dry lands are decidedly lower.

7. The villagewar details too shew by no means so great fluctuations as have been observed in other taluks. The three cases noted in the margin are the only ones which may perhaps deserve some further investigation. In two of them, the large addition made to existing assessment has resulted in a very high rate of average assessment; whilst in the 3rd, in which the arable lands are nearly fully cultivated, and the existing rates are by no means absolutely high, the large reduction made on the rates which have hitherto been actually paid is not likely to be made good by any improvement in the cultivation.

No. of Village.	Name of Village.	Existing Assessment.	Survey Assessment.
4	Madamballi ...Rs.	1,024	Rs. 1,753
31.	Bairekhanhalli ... „	507	„ 1,101
56	Chenbhairanhalli . „	233	„ 160

8. With these remarks, the Chief Commissioner sanctions the introduction of the proposed settlement with the usual guarantee for 30 years.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Mysore.
„ Superintendent, Revenue Survey.
„ Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.
„ Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.
„ Superintendent of Inam Settlements.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

PART I.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(FINANCIAL.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	Reviewing the budget estimates of the minor Municipalities of the Bangalore District for 1880—81.	No. 1515-24—Mi. 65, dated 17th June 1880.	...	...	1 to 2
2	Issuing instructions regarding the eligibility of Municipal employés for pension, and the application to them of the provisions of the Civil Leave and Acting Allowance Codes.	No. 1525-34—Mi. 66, dated 18th June 1880.	...	No. 5847—F. 947, dated 1st Sept. 1876, Nos. 41-5 and 510—47, dated 3rd April and 17th May 1878.	3
3	Reviewing the budget estimates of the Municipalities in the Shimoga District for 1880—81.	No. 1622-30—Mi. 71, dated 19th June 1880.	...	...	4 to 6
4	Do do of the Kolar District.	No. 1710-18—75, dated 24th June 1880.	...	...	7 to 9
5	Do do of the Túmkúr District.	No. 1719-27—Mi. 76, dated 24th June 1880.	...	...	9 to 11
6	Do do of the Hassan Municipality for 1880—81.	No. 1757-58—Mi. 78, dated 26th June 1880.	...	...	12 to 13
7	Do do of the minor Municipalities in the Hassan District for 1880—81.	No. 1788-91—Mi. 79, dated 28th June 1880.	...	...	14 to 15

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 17th June 1880.

READ—

Budget Estimates of the 15 minor Municipalities of the Bangalore District for the year 1880—81, submitted with letters Nos. 590 and 617, dated the 12th and 20th March 1880 respectively, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.

Letters Nos. 79 and 256 of the 8th and 15th April 1880 respectively from the Deputy Accountant General, returning the above estimates duly checked.

No. 1515-24—Ml. 65, DATED 17TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The income of the minor Municipalities in the Bangalore District consists of the moiety of the octroi collections on betel-leaves, cocoanuts and tobacco, and a moiety of the house and mohatarfa taxes made over to the Municipalities under the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings dated the 27th September 1879, besides the receipts from pounds, fines and miscellaneous items. These place the municipal assets which were hitherto quite insignificant on a better footing. The Deputy Commissioner has properly abstained from at once raising the expenditure to the full amount of the estimated assets.

Receipts.

2. In the estimates submitted by him the Deputy Commissioner has given credit to the Government for only a moiety of the net collections from the octroi and mohatarfa, and this he has shewn as an item of expenditure in the municipal accounts. Under the instructions conveyed in the Proceedings above referred to, one half of the gross collections should, as they are realized, be paid over to the Provincial revenue, and the remaining half should alone be shewn as Municipal assets. The Municipalities should bear the whole charge of collection in return for the concession made to them.

3. The expenditure consists chiefly of the cost of sweepers and carts employed for conservancy purposes, and where there is a surplus, the construction of drains and petty repairs of roads are provided for.

Expenditure.

4. The usual ⅓rd share of the charges for the existing Dispensary at Closepet and for that proposed to be established at Magadi not having been provided for in the Deputy Commissioner's estimate, the omission has been supplied in this Office.

Charitable grants.

5. The proposed increase of the pay of the District Municipal Clerk from 15 to 20 Rs. in consideration of his being entrusted with the audit of the municipal accounts of the minor Municipalities under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner is sanctioned.

Head Office.

6. The collection charges are provided at 5 per cent. This however need be allowed only in regard to the octroi, but there seems no occasion for allowing it on the house and mohatarfa collections which the Shanbhogs and Patels used hitherto to collect for the Government without any such additional remuneration irrespective of their ordinary emoluments.

Collection Charges.

The following tables shew the receipts and expenditure of the several Municipalities as revised and sanctioned. The octroi on the several articles could not be separately shewn, as the information has not been furnished by the Deputy Commissioner.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 17th June 1880.

Statement I.—General Abstract of Municipal Income and Expenditure.

No.	Municipalities.	Opening Cash Balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing Cash Balance.
1	Yelahanka	325	267	592	164	428
2	Kengeri	14	420	434	175	259
3	Hoskote	289	808	1,097	422	675
4	Devanhalli	66	968	1,034	446	588
5	Vadigenhalli	...	693	693	260	433
6	Dodballapur	716	997½	1,713½	624	1,089½
7	Nelmangala	1,079	629	1,708	329	1,379
8	Tyamagondal	990	560	1,550	237	1,313
9	Kankanhalli	402	687	1,089	490	599
10	Magadi	501	1,101	1,602	712	890
11	Closepet	934	1,185	2,119	960	1,159
12	Channapatna	1,266	1,880	3,146	911	2,235
13	Anekal	1,542	1,441	2,983	406	2,577
14	Sarjapura	100	425	525	223	302
15	Dommasandra	...	318	318	202	116
	Total.....	8,224	12,379½	20,603½	6,561	14,042½

Statement II.—Details of Municipal Receipts.

No.	Municipalities.	Octroi on Betel-leaves, Cocoa-nuts and Tobacco.	House Tax.	Mohatarfa, Cart Tax.	Loom Tax.	Oil Mill Tax.	Shop Tax.	Fines.	Pounds.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	Yelahanka	10	150	..	10	9	60	3	10	15	267
2	Kengeri	25	175	...	10	70	110	5	15	10	420
3	Hoskote	150	360	5	3	69	165	10	5	50	808
4	Devanhalli	90	430	8	30	25	230	25	30	100	968
5	Vadigenhalli	90	285	3	7	15	275	3	5	10	693
6	Dodballapur	62½	435	...	25	45	305	30	15	80	997½
7	Nelmangala	50	289	...	15	25	195	20	25	10	629
8	Tyamagondal	50	235	...	30	15	155	5	20	50	560
9	Kankanhalli	100	287	1	150	4	90	30	5	20	687
10	Magadi	120	510	1	70	15	320	20	20	25	1,101
11	Closepet	112½	565	40	2½	40	285	20	20	100	1,185
12	Channapatna	200	820	10	15	40	625	20	50	100	1,880
13	Anekal	37½	673½	...	285	60	275	10	50	50	1,441
14	Sarjapura	15	180	15	45	15	90	5	10	50	425
15	Dommasandra... ...	25	120	...	105	15	35	3	5	10	318
	Total.....	1,137½	5,514½	83	802½	453	3,215	209	285	680	12,379½

Statement III.—Details of Municipal Expenditure.

No.	Municipalities.	Collection.	Head Office.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Dispensary Charges.	Conservancy.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	Yelahanka	1	6	50	20	...	72	15	164
2	Kengeri	3	10	50	25	...	72	15	175
3	Hoskote	15	15	100	50	...	192	50	422
4	Devanhalli	9	20	100	75	...	192	50	446
5	Vadigenhalli	9	10	100	30	...	96	15	260
6	Dodballapur	6	20	100	50	...	348	100	624
7	Nelmangala	5	10	100	50	...	144	20	329
8	Tyamagondal	5	10	130	...	...	72	20	237
9	Kankanhalli	10	10	100	50	...	300	20	490
10	Magadi	12	22	150	80	104	264	80	712
11	Closepet	11	25	150	80	104	540	50	960
12	Channapatna	20	35	150	80	...	576	50	911
13	Anekal	4	30	100	50	...	192	30	406
14	Sarjapura	2	10	80	25	...	96	10	223
15	Dommasandra	3	7	80	30	...	72	10	202
	Total	115	240	1,540	695	208	3,228	535	6,561

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
The Accountant General with copies of the Budgets &c.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 18th June 1880.

READ—

Letter from the President, Cantonment Municipal Commission, Bangalore, No. 444 of the 13th May 1880, forwarding the pension papers of Mahomed Hussain, late Overseer of the Municipal Establishment attached to the Sar-Amin in the Bangalore Cantonment, and recommending the extension of the provisions of the Civil Pension Code, Civil Leave Code and Acting Allowance Code to the employés of the Municipality.

No. 1525-34—ML. 66, DATED 18TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The orders contained in Proceedings No. 5487—F. 947, dated the 1st September 1876, regarding the grant of pensions to persons whose service has been partly under Government and partly on a Municipal Establishment apply, as was explained in Proceedings Nos. 41—5 and 510—47, dated the 3rd April and 17th May 1878, only to cases in which the transfer of the servant to the Municipal Establishment was made by Government purely on public grounds. In the case of Mahomed Hussain under notice, it is observed that the individual sought and obtained an appointment in the Municipality in his own interests, and as 12 years out of 15 years and 8 months of his eligible service were passed in the Municipal Department, the Chief Commissioner does not consider the case to be such as to require the grant of a pension, the greater portion of which would be chargeable to the Municipality whose other servants are not ordinarily allowed pensions.

2. With regard to the general question of pensions for Municipal servants raised by the Board, the Chief Commissioner is not prepared to burden the Municipal Funds with a general system of pensions, but cases of long and valuable service, when brought to notice, will be specially considered.

3. In regard to leave and acting allowances, it is observed that the President has already been authorized in Proceedings No. 10977—F. 613, dated the 29th January 1877, to apply the provisions of the Civil Leave and Acting Allowance Codes to the subordinate employés of the Municipality. Leave applications of the few superior officials will, as heretofore, continue to be specially dealt with as they are received.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.
„ Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
„ Deputy Accountant General.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 19th June 1880.

READ—

The budget estimates of the 8 Municipalities in the Shimoga District, for the year 1880—81, submitted with letters Nos. 310 and 321 of the 10th and 12th March 1880, respectively, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

2. Letters Nos. 5936 and 5941 of the 20th and 23rd March 1880, respectively, from the Deputy Accountant General, returning the budgets duly checked.

3. Letters Nos. 69 and 104 and 110, dated 12th and 31st May and 4th June 1880, respectively, from the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District.

No. 1622-30—Ml. 71, DATED BANGALORE, 19TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The estimated receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Shimoga District for the official year 1880—81 are as noted below :—

No.	Municipalities.	Estimated opening Cash Balance.	Estimated Receipts.	Total.	Estimated Expenditure.	Estimated closing Cash Balance.
1	Shimoga...	7,709	13,900	21,609	14,613	6,996
2	Chanagiri	1,210	969	2,179	1,236	943
3	Honnali	2,011	630	2,641	698	1,943
4	Nyamti	2,012	843	2,855	1,383	1,472
5	Shikarpur	667	1,350	2,017	1,384	633
6	Sorab	1,213	695	1,908	768	1,140
7	Sagar	3,596	1,883	5,479	1,238	4,241
8	Tirthahalli	766	1,150	1,916	960	956
	Total.....	19,184	21,420	40,604	22,280	18,324

Receipts—Minor Municipalities.

2. The income of the minor Municipalities consists under the arrangements sanctioned in Proceedings No. 3362-73—Ml. 161, dated 27th September 1879 of a moiety of the house and mohatarfa taxes and of the octroi collections on tobacco, betel-leaves and cocoanuts and an octroi on piece goods other than of Mysore manufacture which is subject to a separate loom tax, besides receipts from pounds, fines and miscellaneous items. The revision of the house tax and mohatarfa in accordance with the above orders is not expected to affect the Municipal income. The estimate rather shews an increase in some of the Municipalities. The house tax should be shewn separately from the other items of mohatarfa in future Municipal statements and the details of the latter should also be given.

3. The Deputy Commissioner states that in the Municipalities of the Malnad taluks the duty on betel-leaves, which have to be imported from the Maidan taluks at great cost, is unproductive and oppressive, and proposes to substitute for it an octroi on oil in these Municipalities. This is approved. He further recommends the additional levy of the octroi on oil, animals for slaughter, timber and metals in Shikarpur and jaggery and metals at Tirthahalli. The estimated income from these additional articles is so small compared with the total income of the respective Municipalities, that the Chief Commissioner deems it undesirable to subject the Municipal population to the annoyance of these additional imposts, especially as the octroi arrangements must be regarded as tentative, the whole question being still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Receipts—Shimoga Town.

4. In the Shimoga Municipality, the house and mohatarfa taxes are wholly appropriated by the Municipality in return for its bearing the cost of the Police. These taxes which were hitherto very unequal and oppressive have been revised in accordance with the instructions conveyed in the Proceedings already quoted, resulting in a slight loss.

5. The octroi in this town is levied on a larger number of articles than in the minor Municipalities. The estimated income from tobacco shews a loss of upwards

of fifty per cent, as the town duty on the article which had hitherto been levied at one rupee per maund in addition to the sayer of twelve annas has now been fixed at a combined rate of one rupee to be shared equally between the Government and the Municipality.

6. The Deputy Commissioner's estimate of octroi on piece goods on the other hand shews a very large increase in consequence of the proposed extension of the duty to Europe piece goods. The measure was ordered to be deferred in the Municipality of Mysore, where the trade is extensive. The same objection does not apply to the other Municipalities of less importance and the Chief Commissioner will not object to the proposed extension at Shimoga. It must however be observed that the piece goods are entered amongst the exempted articles in the proposed "Town Duties Bill," now under the consideration of the Government of India; and any arrangements connected with it must be regarded as temporary. Should the duty be eventually retained better arrangements than at present would require to be made in regard to it, as the piece goods are largely purchased in the head-quarter towns by retail sellers for sale in minor Municipalities where they are liable to a further duty. It will therefore be necessary to provide, in regard to piece goods, for refunds being given on the articles re-exported from the Municipality or for the proceeds from the duty being shared ratably with all the dependant Municipalities, any separate duty in the latter being dispensed with.

7. The Chief Commissioner desires that the proposed extension of the duty to metals and timber be given up, as the estimated income from them is quite inconsiderable, and as it is undesirable to multiply the articles subject to taxation.

8. The details of the estimated receipts for the several Municipalities, revised as above, are shewn below :—

No.	Details of the estimated Receipts.	Municipalities.								Total.
		Shimoga.	Channagiri.	Honnali.	Nyamti.	Shikarpur.	Sorab.	Sagar.	Tirthahalli.	
I	Octroi, Class I. (1) Jaggery and Sugar	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
	(2) Cocoanuts, dry and fresh ...	600	40	15	10	15	30	140	80	930
	(3) Betel-leaves	500	20	20	25	20	...	...	...	585
	Class II. Animals for slaughter ...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
	Do III. Oil	400	...	...	..	...	40	150	300	890
	Do VI. Tobacco	500	50	80	8	35	30	360	130	1,193
	Do VII. Piece goods ...	5,000	100	25	100	70	175	500	200	6,170
	Total Octroi.. ...	7,550	210	140	143	140	275	1,150	710	10,318
II III	House Tax ... ... Tax on Professions and Trades ..	6,000	600	415	660	925	350	560	400	9,910
X	Fines	...	10	2	5	25	1	2	...	45
XI	Pounds	300	125	65	30	200	50	161	30	961
XII	Miscellaneous	50	24	8	5	60	19	10	10	186
	Total.....	13,900	969	630	843	1,350	695	1,883	1,150	21,420

Expenditure.

9. With regard to the expenditure, it is, as observed in the review on the previous year's budget, economically managed in all the Municipalities of the District. No charges are incurred on account of collection in any of the minor Municipalities and the expenditure is confined almost entirely to conservancy for which an establishment of sweepers according to local requirements, superintended by a Mutsaddi on small pay, is entertained, the peon hitherto additionally employed being dispensed with. Wheel barrows for the removal of sweepings have been substituted for carts in all the Municipalities, excepting Channagiri, as the more economical arrangement.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 19th June 1880.

10. No provision having been made for the one-third share of the charges of the proposed Dispensary at Shikarpur, the omission has been supplied in this Office.

Expenditure—Shimoga Town.

11. In the Shimoga Municipality, the expenditure under the various heads does not shew any material difference from that of the last year. The only material addition made is the provision of Rs. 860 for the guard of the 50 extra convicts allowed for general municipal work, besides the 25 convicts already employed in scavengering.

12. The explanation required in para 10 of the Proceedings No. 1670-75—Ml. 92, dated 31st July 1879, regarding the details of lighting charges, has not yet been furnished, and the feeding charges of conservancy cattle and other items continue to be shewn under "Miscellaneous." These have now been transferred to their respective heads, as it is necessary that all the charges appertaining to each head of the budget should be shewn under it.

13. The more important original works provided for in the several Municipalities are shewn in the margin. Estimates should in the usual course be submitted for works costing more than Rs. 200.

Construction of drains in Shimoga	1,108
Do roads in do	700
Do 2 latrines in do	560
Do side drains in the town of Channagiri	250
Deepening Chikkere in the town of Nyamti	500
Moiety of the estimate for sinking a well near the Barr Lines at Shimoga	263
	3,319

14. The estimated expenditure, revised as above, is shewn in the following table :—

No.	Details of the estimated Expenditure.	Municipalities.								Total.
		Shimoga.	Channagiri.	Honnali.	Nyamti.	Shikarpur.	Sorab.	Sagar.	Tirthahalli.	
I	Collection of octroi ...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
	Do house tax, &c. ...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
II	Head Office charges ...	432	24	24	24	36	24	24	24	612
III	Public Works, Original ...	2,799	250	...	500	..	100	...	...	3,649
	Do Repairs ...	1,121	282	180	290	504	60	280	220	2,937
IV	Police	3,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,558
VI	Dispensary charges ...	...	...	...	...	120	...	100	100	320
VII	Conservancy Establishment .	4,146	528	327	387	543	432	564	444	7,371
	Do other charges...	1,490	142	157	167	143	142	188	167	2,596
IX	Lighting	380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	380
XII	Miscellaneous ...									
	(*a*) Cattle pound charges .	132	...	...	...	18	...	72	...	222
	(*b*) Rewards for destruction of snakes ...	50	10	10	15	20	10	10	5	130
	(*c*) Other miscellaneous...	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
	Total Expenditure.....	14,613	1,236	698	1,383	1,384	768	1,238	960	22,280

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, with copies of the Budgets and Details as revised.
" Deputy Accountant General with do do.
" Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 24th June 1880.

READ—

Letter No. 618, dated 5th May 1880, from the Deputy Accountant General, submitting the Budget Estimates of the Municipalities in the Kolar District for the year 1880—81.

No. 1710-18—ML. 75, DATED 24TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The estimated receipts and expenditure of the several Municipalities in the Kolar District for the current official year are as noted below :—

No.	Municipalities.	Estimated opening balance.	Estimated receipts.	Total.	Estimated expenditure.	Estimated closing balance.
1	Kolar	3,113	4,159	7,272	5,429	1,843
2	Bowringpet	108	322	430	298	132
3	Srinivaspur	1,160	534	1,694	885	809
4	Chintamani	314	1,278	1,592	1,264	328
5	Mulbagal	273	705	978	904	74
6	Gudibanda	642	422	1,064	747	317
7	Sidlagatta	398	1,956	2,354	1,355	999
8	Chikballapur	1,084	2,576	3,660	2,233	1,427
9	Málur	70	620	690	529	161
10	Bagepalli	330	185	515	403	112
11	Goribidnur	92	446	538	402	136
	Total.....	7,584	13,203	20,787	14,449	6,338

2. The details of the estimated receipts are shewn in the following statement :—

Details of Receipts.	Municipalities.											
	Kolar.	Bowringpet.	Shrinivaspur.	Chintamani.	Mulbagal.	Gudibanda.	Sidlagatta.	Chikballapur.	Málur.	Bagepalli.	Goribidnur.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
I. Octroi.—												
Class I. On Cocoanuts and Betel-leaves and on Sugar, Jaggory and Ghee in towns Nos. 1, 4 and 8 ...	200	80	6	146	80	5	150	250	100	2	40	1,059
Class II. Sheep and Goats	90	...	...	25	...	...	...	40	...	...	..	155
Do III. Oil	40	...	...	10	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	80
Do VI. Tobacco ...	20	3	...	6	14	...	1	50	1	1	1	97
Do VII. Cloth ...	160	30	8	175	100	15	300	300	40	2	130	1,260
Total.....	510	113	14	362	194	20	451	670	141	5	171	2,651
II. House Tax. ...	1,789	120	280	459	262	219	876	1,160	228	123	180	5,698
III. Tax on Professions, &c.—												
Trades—Mohatarfa ...	1,540	72	65	396	200	111	541	678	170	44	86	3,903
Mohatarfa on Carts ...	140	4	...	12	9	12	3	8	17	1	5	211
IX. Extraordinary.—												
Sale of lands ..	50	...	...	9	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	159
XI. Pounds	80	10	15	20	20	20	25	10	...	10	3	213
XII. Miscellaneous ...	50	3	160	20	20	40	8	50	14	2	1	368
Total.....	4,159	322	534	1,278	705	422	1,956	2,576	620	185	446	13,203

3. The estimated receipts from octroi which has been newly introduced into the Municipalities of this District in the current year comprise the moiety of the collections on cocoanuts, betel-leaves and tobacco and of a duty on cloth. Sugar, jaggory, ghee, oil, and sheep and goats are added to the list of taxed articles in the three large Municipalities of Kolar, Chintamani and Chikballapur. The proposed duty on timber and metals being expected to produce but little the Deputy Commissioner is requested to give it up in all the Municipalities.

4. The chief source of income in all the Municipalities is the mohatarfa or tax on houses and trades. The estimate of this shews a considerable decrease as compared with that of last year in the Kolar Municipality in which the whole amount of the tax continues to be enjoyed by the Municipality. The reason of the decrease is not explained. It may be due to the former unequal or heavy incidence of the tax which is now being revised under the instructions conveyed in Proceedings No. 3362-73—Ml. 161 of 27th September 1879.

5. The effect of the orders referred to in the other Municipalities is to give them newly a moiety of the mohatarfa collections on the trades and carts, whilst the moiety of the tax on houses shews a loss or gain in comparison with the former Municipal collections, according as the rate of the former Municipal tax was high or was merely a light kachara terige or cess for sweeping charges. The estimate of the income from house tax in Shrinivaspur and Mulbagal shews an unduly large falling off, whilst there is an increase in Chintamani, Sidlagatta and Chikballapur, regarding which some explanation is required.

6. The following table exhibits the details of the estimated expenditure :—

Details of Expenditure.	Municipalities.											
	Kolar.	Bowringpet.	Shrinivaspur.	Chintamani.	Mulbagal.	Gudibanda.	Sidlagatta.	Chikballapur.	Malur.	Bagepalli.	Goribidnur.	Total.
I. Collection of Octroi ...	26	6	1	18	10	1	23	35	7	1	...	128
II. Head Office charges ...	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
III. Public Works.—												
(1) Original ...	1,500	100	500	600	200	400	500	1,000	200	200	200	5,400
(2) Repairs ...	500	100	100	400	400	200	500	500	200	100	100	3,100
IV. Police	1,810	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,810
VI. Charitable Grants.—												
Dispensary charges ...	545	...	..	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	701
VII. Conservancy ...	840	72	264	216	264	96	282	492	72	72	72	2,742
XII. Miscellaneous ...	100	20	20	30	30	50	50	50	50	30	30	460
Total.....	5,429	298	885	1,264	904	747	1,355	2,233	529	403	402	14,449

7. The collection charges consist of a remuneration of 5 per cent on the octroi collections paid to the collecting officials. The conservancy charges consist of the cost of carts and sweepers entertained according to local requirements of the several Municipalities, a Daroga on a salary varying from 5 to 15 rupees being employed only in the larger Municipalities.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 24th June 1880.

8. The details of original works proposed are noted in the margin. Funds for the same are available either from current collections or from the cash balances on hand. The proposed outlay both on original works and repairs is approved, subject to estimates and notifications of sanction being submitted in the usual course.

Works.	Amount.
Improving Kidkote tank in Kolar ...	1,000
Constructing V drains in do ...	300
Forming and improving roads ...	200
Constructing V drains in other Municipalities	2,400
Opening new roads in Shrinivaspur ...	200
Improving roads in Chintamani, Gudibanda, Sidlagatta and Chikballapur ...	1,200
Do market in Chikballapur	100
Total Rs.	5,400

9. It is observed that the $\frac{3}{4}$rd share of the charges of the Chikballapur Dispensary, debitable to District Funds, was estimated in the District Fund Budget at Rs. 192, whilst the $\frac{1}{4}$rd share payable by the Municipality is now estimated at Rs. 156. This calls for explanation.

10. The estimated expenditure under "Miscellaneous," it is presumed, contains the necessary provision for the destruction of snakes in all the Municipalities.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
„ Dy. Accountant General, with copies of Budgets, &c.
„ Dy. Commissioners of other Districts for information.

READ—

Letters Nos. 181 and 406 of the 14th and 21st April 1880, respectively, from the Deputy Accountant General, submitting the Budget Estimates of the Municipalities in the Túmkúr District for the year 1880—81.

Docket No. 40 of the 5th May 1880, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District.

No. 1719-27—ML. 76, DATED BANGALORE, 24TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The estimated receipts and expenditure of the nine Municipalities in the Túmkúr District for the current official year are shewn in the subjoined statement:—

No.	Municipalities.	Opening Cash Balance.	Estimated Receipts.	Total.	Estimated Expenditure.	Closing Cash Balance.
1	Túmkúr	590	4,200	4,790	4,200	590
2	Bellavi	3	480	483	480	3
3	Gubbi	167	1,030	1,197	1,010	187
4	Tiptur	1,739	1,600	3,339	2,050	1,289
5	Koratagere...	15	400	415	400	15
6	Maddagiri	435	500	935	900	35
7	Sira	39	670	709	590	119
8	Chiknayakanhalli	119	950	1,069	1,050	19
9	Kunigal	110	670	780	600	180
	Total.....	3,217	10,500	13,717	11,280	2,437

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 24th June 1880.

2. The details of the estimated receipts are shown below :—

Details of Receipts.	Municipalities.									
	Túmkúr.	Bellavi.	Gubbi.	Tiptur.	Koratagere.	Maddagiri.	Sira.	Chiknayakanhalli.	Kunigal.	Total.
I. Octroi.										
Class I. Cocoanuts ...	90	80	20	40	1	3	2	20	10	266
Betel-leaves ...	60	60	10	25	1	2	7	5	5	175
Do VI. Tobacco ...	250	20	20	50	4	5	1	5	15	370
Do VII. Cloth ...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Total Octroi...	900	160	50	115	6	10	10	30	30	1,311
II. Tax on Houses } *III. Tax on Profes-* } *sions*-Mohatarfa	2,538	254	863	1,393	342	428	568	838	529	7,753
VII. Rents-Markets ...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
IX. Extraordinary Sale of Lands, &c...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
X. *Fines* ...	12	5	7	10	16	10	4	20	5	89
XI. Pounds ...	260	25	50	40	25	15	18	30	80	543
XII. Miscellaneous ...	200	36	60	42	11	37	70	32	26	514
Total.....	4,200	480	1,030	1,600	400	500	670	950	670	10,500

3. The octroi consists of the moiety of the collections on cocoanuts, betel-leaves, and tobacco now newly made over to the Municipalities. Cloth is brought under the octroi only in the town of Túmkúr.

4. The Deputy Commissioner has submitted detailed statements for each Municipality, shewing the effects of the simplification and revision of the house and mohatarfa taxes recently ordered. They will be separately reviewed. The result is an addition to the income of all the minor Municipalities. This increase is very considerable in trading towns like Gubbi and Tiptur, in which a large amount of shop tax has hitherto been derived by Government, of which one half is now paid to the Municipalities.

5. The following statement exhibits the details of the estimated expenditure :—

Details of Expenditure.	Municipalities.									
	Túmkúr	Bellavi.	Gubbi.	Tiptur.	Koratagere.	Maddagiri.	Sira.	Chiknayakanhalli.	Kunigal.	Total.
I. Collection—										
(1) For Octroi ...	45	8	2	6	...	1	1	2	2	67
(2) House Tax ...	127	12	43	70	17	21	28	42	26	386
II. Head Office ...	46	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	222
II. Public Works—										
(1) Original ...	500	...	300	1,000	...	400	200	600	...	3,000
(2) Repairs ...	500	200	400	350	160	250	100	100	300	2,360
IV. Police Charges ...	1,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,553
VII. Conservancy ...	1,404	228	228	576	192	192	228	264	228	3,540
XI. Miscellaneous. Rewards for destruction of dogs and snakes }	25	10	15	26	9	14	11	20	22	152
Total.....	4,200	480	1,010	2,050	400	900	590	1,050	600	11,280

6. Under the head of cost of collection, a 5 per cent remuneration to the collecting officials is provided both under the head of octroi and of house tax. The Deputy Commissioner's attention is called to the fact that the house and mohatarfa taxes are collected in the Municipalities of the Bangalore and Kolar Districts by the village officials without any remuneration, and he is requested to carry into effect a similar arrangement in his District.

7. No Municipal establishment is employed in the District Office, but an allowance of Rs. 10 per month is provided for a Revenue Accountant to audit the Municipal accounts. This is sanctioned.

Works.				Amount. Rs.
Constructing V shape drain in Túmkúr			...	500
Do	do	Gubbi	... ...	300
Do	do	Chiknayakanhalli	...	600
Do	do	Sira	...	200
Do	do	Tiptur	...	1,000
Do	do	Maddagiri	...	400

8. The original works proposed are noted in the margin. These as well as the provision made for repairs are approved.

9. The conservancy charges provide only for carts and sweepers. The rates of hire for these may perhaps admit of some reduction, and it may be useful to employ a peon to superintend their work in the larger towns.

10. No provision is made for the Municipal ⅓rd share of the charges of the Dispensaries established at Túmkúr and Kunigal. The omission requires explanation.

11. The Municipalities of Huliyurdurga and Turuvekere are not included in the budgets, the Deputy Commissioner having, in a separate letter, recommended their abolition in consideration of their having suffered from famine. The octroi need not be collected in these towns; but the Municipalities could be sufficiently supported from the moiety of the house and mohatarfa taxes. The Deputy Commissioner is requested to submit separate budgets for these two Municipalities. The collections in these smaller stations should be entirely devoted to conservancy purposes.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District.
„ Deputy Accountant General, with copies of budgets, &c.
„ Deputy Commissioners of other Districts for information.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 26th June 1880.

READ—

Letter No. 27, dated 14th January 1880, from the President of the Municipal Board of Hassan, submitting the Budget Estimates of the Hassan Municipality for 1880—81.

2. Letter No. 4967, dated 24th January 1880, from the Deputy Accountant General, returning the Budget Estimates duly checked.

No. 1757-8—Ml. 78, DATED BANGALORE, 26TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The estimated receipts and expenditure of the Hassan Municipality for the official year 1880-81 are as noted below:—

No.	Estimated Receipts. Details.	Amount.	No.	Estimated Expenditure. Details.	Amount.
I	*Octroi.*—Class I. Sugar, Jaggery, Betel-leaves, Cocoanuts dry and green	340	I	*Collection*—	
	Class II. Sheep, Goats and Bullocks for slaughter ...	200		Of House Tax ...	108
	Class III. Oil	100	II	*Head Office charges*	498
	Do VI. Tobacco... ...	180	III	*Public Works.*—	
	Do VII. Piece goods ...	1,000		(*a.*) Original works ...	2,187
	Total Octroi.....	1,820		(*b.*) Compensation ...	100
				(*c.*) Repairs	300
II	*House Tax*...	2,000	IV	*Police*	1,196
III	*Tax on Professions and Trades*— Mohatarfa.—		VII	*Conservancy*—	
	(*a.*) and (*b.*) Loom and Oil-mill taxes	72		Establishments	1,260
	(*c.*) Shop tax	700		Do other charges ...	156
	(*d.*) Cart tax	60			
IX	*Extraordinary.*—		IX	*Lighting*	222
	Sale of houses and lands ...	1,000	X	*Gardens*	100
X	Fines...	28	XII	*Miscellaneous.* Reward for dog and	
XI	Pounds	150		snake killers	40
XII	Miscellaneous	120	XIII	*Reserve*—	383
	Total Income.....	5,950		Total Expenditure.....	6,550
	Estimated Opening Balance.....	600		Balance at close of year.....	...
	Total Gross Income.....	6,550		Grand Total.....	6,550

Receipts—Octroi.

2. The receipts from octroi are estimated at a much higher figure than in last year, owing to the proposed extended operation of the tax. The Municipal Board do not seem to be in favor of the measure. They urge that the duty on cloths and other articles is driving away the trade from the town to Kodlipet in Coorg. Except in regard to the three articles of betel-leaves, tobacco and cocoanuts, in regard to which a combined Government and Municipal duty has been imposed, the Municipalities are not required to have recourse to the octroi, if they can get on without it. The Chief Commissioner, on the contrary, desires that some of the articles such as metals, timber, chunam, &c., the duty on which brings in but little, may be removed

from the octroi taxation. In regard to betel-leaves, tobacco and cocoanuts, he is not prepared to sanction any alteration without further experience of the tax as regards the Province generally.

Expenditure.

3. The Municipality is unduly burdened with the extra pay, *viz.*, Rs. 30 per mensem, of a Municipal Overseer, whose services seem to be partly availed of for general municipal work at the District Office. No similar official is employed in the other District Head-quarter Municipalities. The Deputy Commissioner is therefore requested to state whether, having regard to the limited income of the Municipality, such an official is necessary, and, if required, whether by employing him also at the District Office, the separate Municipal Clerk may not be dispensed with.

4. The proposed increase to the pay of the Municipal Mutsaddi for collection cannot be sanctioned without further explanation in regard to its necessity. The collection is more cheaply managed in other Municipalities through the village officials.

5. The proposed outlay for original works and minor repairs is sanctioned. The principal items of original works proposed are noted in the margin. The proposal, however, to utilize the sale proceeds of building sites for constructing a town market at a cost of Rs. 1,000 seems questionable. The money may be better utilized in the improvement of the town. The Board should reconsider the matter and submit the proposal again.

(1) Opening road to the Siddesvara temple from Manjarabad road including compensation.	Rs. 200
(2) Making road across the ditch near jail.	„ 200
(3) Forming public garden in front of Muddappa's Bungalow.	„ 200
(4) Constructing town markets ...	„ 1,000
(5) Removal of Basavan Devara temple.	„ 250

6. The other items of charges call for no remark.

7. In the returns received, the mohatarfa collections from shops were entered under the head of "Rents from shops" and the mohatarfa tax on carts, under the head of "Tolls." These have been transferred to the head of mohatarfa, and other similar erroneous entries have also been corrected. The head Rents is to include simply receipts from buildings or lands, the property of the Municipality. In future municipal returns, the items of receipts and expenditure should be classified under the several heads as shewn in the statement in para 1.

8. In the proceedings of the Municipal Board, submitted with the budgets, other points are noticed. Such of them as require sanction should be separately submitted for orders.

9. The proposal in Resolution IV, to allow the Khazi a fee on the animals slaughtered, seems open to objection; and the grounds for the same should be reported.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
„ Deputy Accountant General with copies of the budget statements and statements of details.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (Financial),—dated 28th June 1880.

READ—

Docket No. 1520 of the 9th March 1880, from the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, submitting the Budget Estimates of the minor Municipalities in the District for 1880—81.

2. Letter No. 5909, dated 19th March 1880, from the Deputy Accountant General, returning the Budgets duly checked.

No. 1783-91—ML. 79, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The estimated receipts and expenditure of the nine minor Municipalities in the Hassan District for the official year 1880—81 are as follows :—

No.	Municipalities.	Estimated Receipts.	Estimated opening Cash Balance.	Total.	Estimated Expenditure.	Estimated closing Cash Balance.
1	Saklespur	960	464	1,424	908	516
2	Alur	500	68	568	460	108
3	Arkalgód	1,400	700	2,100	1,358	742
4	Attikuppa	515	50	565	496	69
5	Belur	1,670	1,260	2,930	1,619	1,311
6	Channaraypatna	920	550	1,470	863	607
7	Nagamangala	1,000	470	1,470	940	530
8	Haranhalli	333	70	403	298	105
9	Narsipur	1,420	470	1,890	1,357	533
	Total.....	8,718	4,102	12,820	8,299	4,521

2. The several items comprising the receipts in the Municipalities, together with the estimates of income under each, are shewn in the following table :—

Receipts.

No.	Details of Receipts.	Municipalities.									
		Saklespur.	Alur.	Arkalgód.	Attikuppa.	Belur.	Channaraypatna.	Nagamangala.	Haranhalli.	Narsipur.	Total.
I.	Octroi Class I. Betel-leaves—Moiety	100	29	30	35	30	15	50	14	12	783
	Cocoanuts, dry and green do ...	58	100	40	45	35	30	100		60	
	Class VI. Tobacco	90	30	30	10	15	30	30	10	50	295
	Class VII. Cloth imported by sea... ...	120	50	200	20	120	225	20	50	150	2,355
	Do Indian manufacture ...	30		300	30	700		40		300	
	Total Octroi.....	398	209	600	140	900	300	240	74	572	3,433
II.	House Tax—Moiety	70	126	395	120	200	220	280	109½	200	1,720½
III.	Tax on Professions and Trades—										
	(a) Mahatarfa—Shop tax—Moiety ...	300	100	155	100	300	122	150	65½	215	1,507½
	(b) Do Income tax do ...	...	9	128	...	30	50	30	8	115	524
	(c) Do Oil mill tax do ...	...			12	50	37	20		35	
	(d) Cart tax do ...	18	16	17	14	50	31	20	30	10	206
IV.	Extraordinary—										
	(a) Sales of lands, &c.	80	...	25	18	113	18	150	15	150	564
	(b) Refunds and recoveries ...	30	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	30
X.	Fines	10	...	50	10	...	10	10	...	...	70
XI.	Pounds	50	25	35	100	20	115	100	30	80	555
XII.	Miscellaneous	4	15	15	1	7	22	...	1	43	108
	Total.....	960	500	1,400	515	1,670	920	1,000	333	1,420	8,718
	Estimated Opening Balance.....	464	68	700	50	1,260	550	470	70	470	4,102
	Total Gross Revenue.....	1,424	568	2,100	565	2,930	1,470	1,470	403	1,890	12,820

3. The income of these Municipalities which was hitherto derived entirely from an octroi on tobacco and cloths has now been more than trebled by the addition of a moiety of the house and mohatarfa taxes.

4. The subjoined statement exhibits in detail the several items of the estimated expenditure :—

Expenditure.

No.	Details of Expenditure.	Municipalities.									
		Saklespur.	Alur.	Arkalgúd.	Attikuppa.	Belur.	Channarayapatna.	Nagamangala.	Haranhalli.	Narsipur.	Total.
I.	Collection of Octroi	20	10	30	7	45	15	12	4	29	172
II.	Head Office	40	20	40	20	40	20	20	20	20	240
III.	Public Works—										
	(*a.*) Original	412	...	700	150	300	150	200	...	800	2,712
	(*b.*) Repairs	100	200	189	60	527	188	406	52	72	1,794
VII.	Conservancy—Establishment	144	120	192	96	336	240	120	120	144	1,512
	Do Other charges	30	30	30	32	30	40	30	20	30	272
IX.	Lighting	50	...	65	15	112	50	52	30	94	468
XII.	Miscellaneous—										
	(*a.*) Repayment of loans	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
	(*b.*) Rewards for killing snakes	112	...	112	116	229	160	100	52	153	1,034
	(*c.*) Other miscellaneous items	...	...								
	Contingent charges	...	65								65
	Total	908	460	1,358	496	1,619	863	940	238	1,357	8,299
	Estimated Closing Balance.....	516	108	742	69	1,321	607	530	105	533	4 521

5. Special establishments are proposed for the octroi collections; but the system adopted elsewhere and introduced in these Municipalities in last year of making the collections through village officials, paying them a remuneration of 5 per cent on the collections, should be adhered to. The estimated charge under this head has accordingly been reduced.

6. The proposed increase of the salary of the Clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office from Rs. 15 to 20 on account of extra audit work likely to be imposed on him is sanctioned.

7. The proposed outlays on original works and repairs are approved. The principal items of the former are noted in the margin.

Works.	Amount.
1. Constructing V drains on both sides of road in Saklespur	412
2. Do wells and bathing places near the sluice of tank in Arkalgúd ...	400
3. Moiety of the cost of constructing railing on the tank bund in do ...	300
4. Side channelling and gravelling throughout the town of Belur ...	232
5. Improving entrance into fort of Nagamangala	200
6. Constructing drains on both sides of the street in the fort of Narsipur ...	500
7. Improving entrance into fort at do ...	200

8. Under "Conservancy" provision is made for the purchase of wheelbarrows in all the Municipalities for the removal of the sweepings, which has added to the expenditure under this head in the current year. The Conservancy establishments proposed to be maintained are as noted in the margin. A sweeper provided for the 2nd class travellers' bungalow at Belur has been disallowed, the item not being a municipal charge.

No.	Details.	Amount. Rs.
2	Sweepers at Rs. 6 in Saklespur	144
2	Do do 5 Alur	120
4	Do do 4 Arkalgúd	192
2	Do do 4 Attikuppa	96
7	Do do 4 Belur	336
4	Do do 5 Channarayapatna	240
2	Do do 5 Nagamangala	120
2	Do do 5 Haranhalli	120
3	Do do 4 Narsipur	144
	Total Rs.	1,512

9. Lighting is newly provided for all the Municipalities except Alur. Details in regard to the number of lights and charges should be furnished.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District.
„ Deputy Accountant General, with copies of the Budgets, their details, &c.
„ Deputy Commissioners of other Districts, for information.

PART I.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1	Issuing instructions as to the method and preparatory measures necessary for taking a General Census of the Province in February 1881.	No. 1376—Mis. 228, dated 11th June 1880.	...	...	1 to 13
2	Directing the submission for information of copies of the proceedings of Municipal Boards at District Head-quarter towns.	No. 1462-9—Munl. 6, dated 16th June 1880.	...	...	14
3	Reviewing returns exhibiting results of the measures adopted for the extermination of wild beasts and snakes.	No. 1535-43—Mis. 242, dated 18th June 1880.	...	...	15 to 16

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (General),—dated 11th June 1880.

READ—

(1.) Letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 945, dated 12th May 1880.

(2.) Report by the Census Committee, dated 29th January 1878, received with letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Department, No. 2, dated 20th February 1878.

(3.) Government of India's letter to the Secretary of State, No. 80, dated 13th November 1879.

(4.) Secretary of State's despatch No. 34, dated 4th March 1880.

(5.) Letter from Secretary to Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 8, dated 29th March 1880.

No. 1376—MIS. 228, DATED CAMP MYSORE, 11TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER.—The Government of India having decided that a General Census should be taken in India in the early part of February 1881, the Chief Commissioner resolves to issue the following instructions on the subject.

2. Special arrangements will be made for taking the Census in the Bangalore and Mysore Towns through the Municipal authorities of those stations, but in the rest of the Province the Census operations will be under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts who will be responsible for the successful completion of the work.

3. The Census is to be synchronous, *i. e.*, it is to be taken on one and the same night throughout the country. The exact date will be hereafter notified. It will be 2 or 3 days before the full moon in the early part of February next.

4. In order to facilitate the work on the day of the Census, it has been determined that a preliminary record of the population should be previously made in the schedules, so that on the day of the Census it will simply remain to examine and correct the schedules with reference to the facts then actually existing.

5. This preliminary record need not take into account any temporary visitors, travellers and wandering tribes who may happen to be present, but should comprise the whole of the permanent resident population of the village, house by house, whether they are actually present on the day of registration or not. Persons who are only temporarily absent should nevertheless be recorded.

6. The enumeration at the Final Census on the other hand should shew the population as it is actually found at the time of the enumeration, including all temporary visitors, travellers and wandering tribes who may happen to be in the village on the night of the Census, and excluding such of the resident population as may be absent from the village at the time, though temporarily. These latter will be registered in such other villages as they may happen to be in on the night; but all persons remaining within the village, whether in their houses, or out watching fields or otherwise, should be called in and included in the enumeration. The persons to be additionally recorded on the day of the Final Census, such as temporary visitors, travellers, and wandering tribes, should be entered in additional sheets to be added to the schedule, noting the number of the house or building or place in which they may be found; but infants born subsequent to the preliminary registration will be more conveniently registered at the end of the original registration of the house to which they belong. The names of the permanent residents recorded in the preliminary Census which may require to be excluded in the Final Census in consequence of absence from the village, or death since the date of the preliminary record, should be struck out by merely running a line across their names, the same being initialled by the Enumerator.

7. The preliminary record should not be made too early; but in order to admit of its being carefully made by the Shanbhogs, revised by the Shekdars or other Supervisors, and finally examined in the District Office and returned to the Enumerators in time for the Final Census, it should commence on the 1st of December.

8. Printed forms of the schedules to be filled in by the Enumerators with instructions for their guidance will be furnished in time that they may be in the hands of the Enumerators by the 1st November. Meanwhile, the form of the schedule prescribed by Government is hereto appended; it shews the items of information requiring to be recorded.

Vide Appendix A.

9. The territorial divisions for which the Census results require to be tabulated are the District, the Taluk and the Village. The Hoblis which are subject to alterations need not be separately tabulated for, though the Supervisors' circles have to be arranged with reference to them.

10. The village will then be the territorial unit for the Census, and the record of the population in it should be made, house by house, for which purpose the houses in the village and all its dependent hamlets should be numbered consecutively in the order of their proximity, the numbering in each hamlet or group of houses commencing after the last number in the preceding group. If any house omitted in such numbering has to be afterwards added, for which, however, there should scarcely be any occasion, it should follow the last number on the list with the necessary remark, and not bear a fractional number.

11. A "House" is defined as comprising the several dwelling rooms including servants' quarters, which go to make up a homestead, whether occupied by one or more families. The term "Enclosure" used in the previous Census is discarded, and the classification of houses into superior and inferior classes is also dispensed with.

12. In recording the population in the schedule, inhabited houses and buildings will alone come into account; but the separate register of houses to be prepared as hereinafter directed will include both the inhabited and the vacant dwellings. Shops, schools, temples and similar buildings, which are simply occupied during the day but not used for regular habitation, either in whole or in part, are not to be regarded as buildings in human occupation, and ruined houses and buildings in deserted sites are likewise not to be taken account of in the register of houses.

13. The schedules for each village, consisting of as many sheets as may be required, should be stitched into a book, but if a village or town be divided into more than one Enumerator's block, there will be a separate book for each Enumerator.

14. In filling up the schedule, every house should begin with a fresh page, the number of the house being entered at the head, and the entries where necessary being continued on the next page.

15. In the first column of the schedule the serial number of the inmates of the house is to be entered, and in the second column their names should be given at length, the head of the family, male or female, being entered first.

16. No separate column is provided to shew the relationship of the other inmates to the head-member of the family as the Government of India consider that these complex relationships cannot be correctly described to afford any useful information. Though this item of information will not therefore be required for any general tabulation, the Chief Commissioner considers that the information, as far as it can be obtained, will be not only useful for various purposes, but will also be necessary to ensure accuracy in the enumeration, as relationship is the only means of identifying persons in the enumeration, especially where no names are given. He therefore directs that the name in column 2 be preceded by the entry of the relationship to the head of the family as illustrated in the margin.

1. Ramaswamaiya.
2. Wife Gauramma.
3. Son Puttanna.
4. Brother Venkat Rao.
5. Servant Malla.

and so forth.

17. The relationship of the immediate members of the family is easily described. More distant relationships may be described by the usual designation current to such extent as may be feasible. Servants living on the premises will be included in the enumeration of the house and will be described as servants. If the names of any

female members or children of the family are not known, or if there is any objection to give them, it will suffice to enter their serial number and relationship. Any inquisitorial enquiry of the inmates should be strictly prohibited.

18. Each family separately living, though in the same house, should begin with a separate serial number in column 1.

19. Travellers, temporary visitors and wandering tribes should, as already stated be registered at the end of the Enumerator's schedule. The taluks and villages to which they belong should be specified in column 9, (Place of birth). If the enumeration begins sufficiently early in the evening before the carts start, on their night journeys, and the travellers are first enumerated, there need be few omissions on account of travellers travelling on the road. Endeavours should be made to bring them all within the registration with proper care that they are not registered twice over at different places.

20. Column 3 of the schedule shews the three civil or conjugal conditions under one of which every individual must come, *viz.*, (1) married, (2) unmarried and (3) widow or widower. A widow or widower, if married again, will be entered as married. It is a moot question whether young persons simply betrothed and called married according to native customs, but not living with their wives or husbands, should be entered as married or unmarried. The orders of the Government of India contain no instructions on this point. They may with advantage be entered in the same column (3) under a fourth classification "Betrothed," leaving the same to be reckoned as married or unmarried in the general tabulation as may be eventually determined on. In any case, it will be useful to know the number of such cases.

21. Column 4 shews the sex of the individual, as male or female.

22. The age to be entered in column 5 is the age completed on last birthday. Infants under one year, in order to avoid confusion, should be noted as such in writing, their age being given in months. In many cases the persons may not be able to give their correct age. In these, the Enumerator should ascertain the age with as great accuracy as possible from his own observation, as well as from enquiry of the people. The ages of the younger persons ought without difficulty to be ascertained pretty accurately. In other cases also, every endeavour should be made to secure as great accuracy in this matter as practicable.

23. It will be interesting to ascertain whether there was any marked diminution in the number of children of certain ages, indicating diminished births as well as the great mortality amongst the younger children during the recent famine, and also whether there has been any markedly increased rate of birth since the famine. The Enumerators should therefore be enjoined to be precise in entering the ages of children under 6 years of age.

24. The next four columns of the schedule are intended to shew various items of information in regard to religion and race. In column 6 "Religion," the five main divisions of religion, *viz.*, Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian, Buddhist and "Others," should alone be shewn.

25. In column 7, the instructions lay down that in the case of Hindus, their caste, and in the case of others, their sect as particularized in the margin, should be entered. In this arrangement, there is no means of indicating the important tribal distinctions of Muhammadans & others, such as Moghul, Pat-

Muhammadans.	Sunis.		Buddhists	Buddhists.	
	Shias.			Jains.	
	Wahabis.			Chinese.	
	Others without detail.				
Christians ...	Church of England.		Others ...	Jews.	
	Roman Catholics.			Parsis.	
	Presbyterians.			Others in similar detail.	
	Baptists.				
	Wesleyans.				
	Armenians.				
	Greeks.				
	Syrians.				
	Others.				

han, Moplah or Pindari. In regard to these, therefore, the Chief Commissioner desires that their tribe as well as sect may be specified in column 7.

26. The various castes prevailing amongst the Hindus and the tribes of Muhammadans and others were recorded in the previous Census. To avoid confusion in the matter, Deputy Commissioners are requested to furnish at once a list of the various castes and tribes prevailing in their Districts, with a short account of each, on the receipt of which a general table for the whole Province will be published for the guidance of the Enumerators. The various sub-divisions of castes as at present actually current amongst the people are required and not the mere general caste classification of the Shastras, *viz.*, Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya and Sudra. The various sub-divisions of the Hindu castes will be conveniently arranged for tabulation under the following major heads :—

(1). Brahmans.
(2) Hindus of other high castes, Kshatriyas, &c.
(3) Do of inferior castes.
(4) Do of impure caste or out-casts.
(5) Aboriginal tribes.

27. In column 8 should be entered the language. The language recorded should be the mother-tongue of the individual and not that of the locality in which he resides.

28. In column 9 should be shewn the place of birth, *viz.*, (1) within the Province, (2) in other Provinces in India naming the district, (3) in Asia outside the Indian Empire naming the country, and (4) outside Asia, *viz.*, Europe or other Continent, naming the particular country in such Continent. The instructions further require that in regard to Europeans and Eurasians, this column should further specify whether the individual is a Eurasian, *i. e.*, of mixed European and Asiatic parentage, British born subject, *i. e.*, born of European parents on both sides or a foreigner, and in the last case the foreign country to which the individual belongs.

29. The occupation in column 10 should be shewn ordinarily for males only. The occupation for females, boys and girls, should be entered only if they are regularly employed on work other than their household work. Boys at school, girls, small children, and women who perform no regular work, should not be shewn at all in this column. Care should be taken to note clearly and accurately the nature of the occupation in each case, and where a man regularly carries on two or more occupations, all of them should be entered. A classified table of occupations will be furnished on the receipt of the English tables promised by the Government of India. Meanwhile Deputy Commissioners are requested to furnish a complete list of the various occupations obtaining in their Districts with an explanation of each.

30. The particulars regarding the education of the individual are to be noted under the three heads specified in column 11, *viz*:—

(1). Under instruction, whether in a school or at home or otherwise; and in regard to those not under instruction,
(2). Whether able to read and write, or
(3). Unable to read and write.

Persons who know merely to sign their names but are not able to read and write should be classed amongst those not able to read and write.

31. Column 12 specifies the four kinds of infirmities which require to be recorded :—

(1). *Unsound mind.*—Which should comprise idiots as well as lunatics.
(2). *Deaf mutes.*—Care should be taken that under this head only those who are deaf mutes from birth are entered; not persons who may afterwards become deaf from old age or other causes.
(3). *Blind.*—Under which head should be classed persons who are totally blind of both eyes, whether they were so from birth or have become blind afterwards.
(4). *Lepers.*—Under which should not be included any other kinds of skin diseases.

32. The foregoing indicates the various points which require attention during the Census. The successful completion of the operation will very much depend upon the care and completeness with which the preliminary arrangements are made. These involve (1) the preparation of a complete record of the villages, (2) the numbering of the houses and the preparation of a register of such houses, (3) their division into Enumerator's blocks, (4) the nomination of qualified Enumerators to each village and their careful instruction in regard to the headings of the schedule and other requirements of the Census, (5) the formation of circles for Supervision, appointment of Supervisors and other arrangements for the revision of the Enumerator's work both on the occasion of the preliminary record and on that of the Final Census.

33. In regard to the 1st point, the Deputy Commissioners are requested to furnish without loss of time in the accompanying *form, a list of all the villages, Government, Inam, Jodi, Kayamgutta or other descriptions, in each Taluk of their District grouped into supervision circles. In the surveyed taluks, the numerical arrangement of the villages should be made in conformity with the survey accounts, and in others, according to the revenue accounts. Dependent hamlets should be grouped with the villages to which they belong, uninhabited villages or hamlets being noted as such, and care should be taken that no village or hamlet is left out or twice entered. In order to facilitate a comparison of the present population of the villages with that recorded in the printed schedules of 1871, any alteration in the areas of villages which may have taken place since that date, whether by the transfer of hamlets or by the grouping of villages in the survey arrangements, or otherwise, should be noted against each village.

*Appendix B.

34. The village officials should then be directed to number the houses in each village as well as in its dependent hamlets in the manner already laid down in para 10, the number of each house being painted up clearly over its door. In towns, where a system of numbering houses for municipal or other purposes already exists, the same system should be adhered to, but the numbering which is often incomplete or inaccurate may with advantage be revised on the present occasion.

35. The numbering should be examined by the Shekdar in all the villages of his hobli, after which a register of the houses shewing the names of their occupants should be prepared in the accompanying *form in duplicate, one copy of which will be retained by the Shanbhog and the other forwarded through the Taluk to the District Office, whence after necessary examination it will be returned to the Shekdar for his guidance in supervising the Census operations. In the above register, besides the houses, chattrams, temples and other buildings in human occupation, places in and about the village where wandering tribes or travellers usually halt may be noted at the foot that they may not escape attention during the Census. The register of the houses should be finally forwarded to the District Office, with the schedule of the village to which it belongs.

*Appendix C.

36. The Deputy Commissioners should next arrange for the appointment of Enumerators and Supervisors. The preliminary enumeration must devolve on the Shanbhog assisted by the Patel or any other leading ryot in each village. The Deputy Commissioner should satisfy himself that the Shanbhog in each case is qualified for the work. If not qualified, the Shanbhog should be required to appoint a qualified relation or other substitute for the work, and where, as in the unsurveyed taluks, the Shanbhog's charge is unduly large, arrangements should be made for sub-dividing it into convenient separate charges, the Shanbhog being compelled to appoint a separate qualified official for each.

37. The Shanbhog's charge, even in the surveyed taluks, often consists of more than one village, and contains as large a population as 1,000 or even 1,500. This charge however cannot be too large for the purposes of the preliminary record, which need not be completed in one day, and it will ensure accuracy to have it prepared by a responsible official like the Shanbhog well acquainted with the inhabitants.

38. For the enumeration on the day of the Final Census, however, additional agency will be required. The Census Committee are of opinion that not more than

300 persons or 60 houses should be allotted to one Enumerator, but as it will be desirable that a village should form as far as practicable but one Enumerator's block, the limit to each Enumerator may extend where necessary to a population of 500 or to 100 houses.

39. According to the census of 1871, 17,475 villages in the Province have a population of less than 500. These will therefore form one Enumerator's block each.

40. There are 2,045 villages with a population ranging from 500 to 2,000 and these would require to be divided into two or more Enumerators' blocks, each of which should comprise as far as practicable separate hamlets, streets and groups of houses. Suitable individuals from the Shanbhogs or other educated families in the village assisted by respectable ryots should be selected for the enumeration in such additional blocks, and they should be required to take part with the Shanbhog in the preparation of the preliminary record, that they might acquaint themselves with the localities and the population which they will have to enumerate at the final census.

41. The number of villages possessing a larger population than 2,000 amounts to 110, and these consisting mostly of Taluk and District head-quarters and Municipal stations should be specially arranged for.

42. The Chief Commissioner considers it important that the preliminary record as well as the final enumeration should, in every case, be conducted by more than one individual. The Shanbhog or other member of his family appointed to the work should, therefore, be invariably associated with a respectable ryot of the village.

43. Where, as in the Malnad, the houses are scattered, a smaller limit of population may require to be fixed for each Enumerator, and if sufficient Enumerators are not available among the village Shanbhogs, paid agency from elsewhere may require to be employed.

44. With regard to Supervision Circles, the hoblis furnish the best basis for their organization, and the Shekdars will be the most generally available officers for the work. Care should, however, be taken to examine them individually and if any of them are not qualified, other arrangements should be made in regard to such Hoblis. It will be useful to associate with the Shekdar one or two intelligent subordinates of the Police or Educational Department, a Daffedar or Jemadar or a Hobli School-master. Objections were taken to the employment of Police Officers in the census, but these objections apply to their employment in the enumeration work and not to the employment of select police officers for supervision.

45. The Shekdar and the additional Supervisors appointed for the Hobli should divide the villages in the Hobli between them, and examine and check by personal inspection house by house the whole of the preliminary record prepared by the Shanbhog for every village.

46. The preparation of the preliminary record and its examination by the Supervisors should be completed by the end of December. The schedules should then be forwarded to the District Office, whence after the necessary examination they will be returned to the Enumerators through the Supervisors in sufficient time to be in their hands a week or ten days before the date of the Final Census.

47. In the days immediately preceding the Final Census, the supervising officers should go through all the villages in their circles and see that all the arrangements for the Final Census are ready. On the night of the Census, they should visit and check the enumeration in as many villages as possible, taking especially the larger villages with miscellaneous population and villages on the road in which there are likely to be travellers and other floating population to be counted. The villages in the enumeration of which they are thus personally to take part should be previously determined and allotted to them by the Deputy Commissioner.

48. The enumeration returns of the other villages in the circle should be examined by the Supervisors on the following days, and then forwarded to the District Office.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (General),—dated 11th June 1880.

49. It is not deemed desirable that the schedules should pass through or be examined in the Taluk Office, as it might occasion needless delay and confusion. The Amildar who will be responsible for the superintendence of the Census operations in the taluk with any other superintending taluk officers who may be available, will be better employed in going about the villages and seeing that all the arrangements are properly made for the preliminary record, as well as for the Final Census. They might personally examine on the spot, a certain number of the schedules of the preliminary record in the different hoblis, and on the day of the Final Census might inspect and personally superintend the enumeration in as many important villages as practicable.

50. If other qualified superior officials in the Revenue, Police, Educational or other Departments of the Taluk are available, they may be nominated to the Supervision of the Census in the Taluk Kasba and other important stations in the Taluk, or to any special groups of villages, all of which may be treated as so many separate Supervision circles independent of the Shekdars' circles.

51. It is proposed to appoint one of the Assistant Commissioners in each District specially for the Census work under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner whose responsibility in the matter however will not thereby be lessened. As soon as the preliminary arrangements are completed by the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner will carry on all correspondence in regard to the supply of forms and other minor matters direct with the Census Department of the Chief Commissioner's Office. After making himself thoroughly acquainted with the instructions relating to the Census, he should make a tour through all the Taluks and at different centres in each Taluk should get all the Enumerators and Supervising Officers collected, explain to them the form of the schedule and the instructions for filling the same and satisfy himself thoroughly that all and every one of them clearly understand the work they have to do. They may, in fact, be required to fill up a few returns in his presence and questioned in regard to the manner in which the entries are to be made in the several columns.

52. The schedules of the preliminary record as already mentioned being forwarded to the District Office direct by the Supervising Officers, the Assistant Commissioner should see that every one of them is gone through and examined and corrected. His local experience and the known population and statistics of each village ought to enable him to notice readily any errors in the schedules. For this purpose, he may, in addition to his own establishment, obtain before the commencement of the Census operation, the services of an intelligent and experienced Gumasta from each Taluk for the examination of the returns of the respective Taluks under his immediate supervision, and this establishment will be afterwards used to assist in the compilation of the general tables from the schedules.

53. It cannot be too strongly impressed that the officers concerned should not content themselves with merely issuing general instructions. They should personally arrange each detail and satisfy themselves that the instructions are thoroughly understood by every one of the persons who have to carry them into effect.

54. Along with the register of villages or as soon after as practicable, the Deputy Commissioners are requested to furnish a nominal * list of the Enumerators and Supervising Officers whom they have appointed, shewing the charges assigned to each, and they should also submit a clear and complete programme of the arrangements made by them in the matter.

* Appendix D.

55. It will be necessary to make provision against vacancies amongst the Enumerators or the Supervising Officers. It may therefore be desirable to have one or more additional members of the Shanbhog's family trained for the work and also to appoint as far as practicable three officials inclusive of the Shekdar, for the supervision of each hobli. This larger number would secure better supervision, giving each Supervisor a charge not much larger than that suggested by the Committee, *viz.*, 600 houses.

56. Special arrangements for the Census of the towns should be drawn up and reported. It was noticed on the occasion of the last Census that the Census return of the

towns, especially the larger towns of Bangalore and Mysore, were not so accurate as those of the rural villages. This must, in part at least, be attributed to the indiscriminate employment of new and inefficient persons not acquainted with the localities in the enumeration. This should be carefully avoided.

57. The towns should be divided into convenient enumeration blocks, and responsible officials employed in the Taluk or Municipality, associated with the municipal members and other respectable inhabitants of the towns, should be appointed for the Enumeration as well as for the Supervision, and they should be required to familiarize themselves with the streets and lanes and the population they will have to deal with.

58. As a rule the schedules will be filled in by the Enumerators themselves, but in regard to Jails and Hospitals and other similar cases, the officers in charge may be required to fill in the schedules.

59. In the former Census, some confusion resulted from the imperfect manner in which the schedules were sent up, which led to one village being mistaken for another, and to various other complications. If the name and number of the village were carefully entered on each sheet as provided in the printed form, it is believed that there can be no room for such inaccuracies.

60. It was also noticed that there was some remissness in registering the population as regards Outcasts owing to scruples on the part of the Brahmin Shanbhogs to visiting such homesteads. It is useless trying to override such scruples where they really exist. In these cases, careful provision should be made for the enumeration of the outcast population by the Patels and other responsible persons of the non-Brahminical class.

61. False rumours of various kinds were referred to as having prevailed. The Chief Commissioner, however, believes that the people are now well acquainted with the object of the measure, and as local agency will only be employed, there will be no room for misapprehension or distrust. These rumours generally proceed from mischief-makers, who should be promptly dealt with if detected. The District Officers should take early steps to give through the medium of respectable persons of local influence, the widest publicity to the real object of the measure.

62. An important element of difficulty is the occurrence of great feasts about the time of the Census, which largely draw away the population from their villages and greatly complicate the results. Any such feasts in the several Taluks of the District, which will occur about the time of the Census, should be reported with the special arrangements required in regard to the villages which are likely to be affected by them.

63. Another similar source of complication is the periodical emigration of villagers to the coffee districts situated both within and without the Province. It is believed that the emigrants return to their villages somewhat later in the year than the date fixed for the Census, and to such extent as they may be employed beyond the Province, the recorded population of the Province will, of course, be diminished. The absentees, whether on account of feasts or emigration to coffee districts, will, in accordance with the instructions already laid down, be included in the schedules of the preliminary record, but if they continue absent at the Final Census, their names will be scored through, leaving them to be registered at the places where they are found on the night of the Census. The Chief Commissioner would desire to be at once furnished with a list of the villages from which emigration to coffee districts ordinarily takes place, shewing the approximate number of emigrants from each, the coffee districts to which they go, the months in which they leave the villages, and when they usually return. Similar information should also be furnished in respect of immigrant coolies who annually come from the western coast for employment in the Malnad Taluks of this Province.

64. It will be desirable that the question of the rectification of the boundaries of Taluks and Districts, which has been for some time pending, should be early disposed

of, in order that the Census tabulation may be framed for the Taluks as they are finally arranged.

65. The returns which under these instructions the Deputy Commissioners are required to submit preparatory to the Census are the following :—

(1). List of villages.
(2). List of Enumerators and Supervisors.
(3). List of feasts which will occur about the time of the Census.
(4). List of villages from and to which emigration and immigration takes place.
(5). List of occupations.
(6). List of castes and tribes.

NOTE.—The register of houses is to be sent to the Central Office finally with the schedules.

66. The Deputy Commissioners will further offer any suggestions which may occur to them on the several points above noticed, or other matters connected with the Census.

67. The President of the Municipal Commission, Bangalore, and the Vice President of the Mysore Municipality, are requested to submit, after consultation with the members, a programme for the taking of the Census in the above towns, with reference to the instructions laid down in these Proceedings.

68. Special instructions may, in due time, be issued to the Taluk Anche offices to ensure the prompt and safe transmission of the schedules between the District Offices and the Hoblis.

69. It remains only to add that it will be necessary for the District Officers to commence the revenue settlement of the current year earlier than usual, so as to complete the Taluk Jamabandi and a considerable portion of the District Jamabandi, if not the whole of it, before the Village and Hobli officers are taken away for the census work about the middle of December.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
" President, Municipal Commission, Bangalore.
" Vice President of the Municipal Board, Mysore.
" Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, for information.
" Secretary do Public Works Department do.
" Engineer-in-Chief, Mysore State Railway do.
" Military Assistant to the Chief Commissioner do.
" Deputy Accountant General do.
" Examiner, Public Works Accounts do.
" District and Sessions Judge, Nundydroog do.
Do do Ashtagram do.
Do do Nagar do.
" Survey and Settlement Commissioner, do.
" Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey do.
" Superintendent, Inam Settlements do.
" Director of Public Instruction do.
" Surgeon to the Mysore Commission do.
" Superintendent, Central Jail, Bangalore do.
" Civil Surgeons, Mysore, Nagar and Hassan do.
" Deputy Conservator of Forests, Ashtagram Division do.
" Assistant Conservator do Nundydroog Division do.
Do do Nagar Division do.
" Assistant Commissioner in charge of Palace Department do.
" Town and Cantonment Magistrate, Bangalore do.
" Anche Bakshi do.

this return will be hereafter supplied.

Form of Enumerator's Schedule.

DISTRICT _____ TALUK _____ VILLAGE _____

No. of House _____ *Name of Enumerator.*

1	2	3	4	5	Religion.		8	9	10	11	12
					6	7				Education.	Infirmities.
Serial No. of each inmate.	Name.	Condition, *i. e.*, whether married unmarried, widow, or widower.	Sex.	Age last Birthday.	Religion.	Caste, if Hindu; sect, if of other religion. §	Mother-tongue.	*† ‡ Place of birth.	‖ Occupation of men, also of boys and females who may do work.	1. Under instruction. 2. Not under instruction but able to read and write. 3. Not under instruction and not able to read and write.	1. Unsound mind. 2. Deaf-mutes from birth. 3. Blind. 4. Lepers

C.—*List of* ildings *in* human occupation, houses, shops, temples, mosques, schools and others in the village of , No. , in the Taluk of of the District

No. of house or building.	Name of hamlet or street in which situated.	Nature of building (here enter whether house, shop, school, temple, &c.	Name and occupation of the head member of the family occupying the house.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

NOTE.—Printed sheets for this return will be hereafter supplied.

Statement shewing the Government, Inam, Jodi, Kayamgutta, &c,· villages as they at present exist in the _____ Taluk of the _____ District.

Village on the Taluk nd Description, nt Inam, &c.	Name of the Village.	Names of Hamlets attached to it, Bechirakh or uninhabited hamlets being noted as such.	Estimated number of houses in the villageand its dependent hamlets..	Estimated pop lati on of ditto.	Remarks, explaining any variations in the arrangement of the villages and hamlets since the last census.
1	2	3	4	5	6

D.—*List of Villages grouped into Supervision Circles, with the Names of the Enumerators and Supervisors*

in the Taluk of in the District of

Name of Supervision Circle, and the Names and Office or Occupation of the Supervisors.	Numbers and Names of the Villages assigned to each Supervisor.		If divided into more than one block, the number and situation of each block.	Names of the Enumerators appointed to each block.	Their Office or Occupation.	Number of Buildings as per Form Appendix C in each block.		Remarks.
	No.	Name.				Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

N. B.—This return should be submitted as soon as practicable, without waiting to fill in columns 7 and 8. Separate copies may be afterwards furnished filling up these columns after the houses have been numbered.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (General),—dated 16th June 1880.

READ—

Letter No. 104 of the 31st May 1880, from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, submitting the proceedings of the Municipal Board at Shimoga held on the 28th April 1880.

No. 1462-9—ML. 61, DATED 16TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The Chief Commissioner considers that it will be of advantage if copies of the proceedings of the Municipal Boards at the District head-quarter towns were submitted to this Office for information. Estimates for works costing more than 200 rupees and other special matters requiring the sanction of the Chief Commissioner should be submitted with a separate letter in which it would suffice to note briefly the several points requiring orders, referring to the proceedings of the Board for any further information they may contain.

2. The resolutions of the Board on the several points noted in the above letter and in the proceedings accompanying are approved.

3. Municipal rules will be early framed. Meanwhile, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code in regard to nuisance should be availed of to meet cases of municipal offences, so far as they may be applicable to them.

4. The Chief Commissioner does not approve of the number of official members on the Board being increased. There can be no advantage, and it is rather objectionable to take on the Municipal Board the 1st and 2nd Assistant Commissioners who have other duties to perform and who cannot regularly take part in the administration of the Municipality. The Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Treasury should be one of the members, if not the Vice-President, of the Board at the head-quarter town, and would be available for the supervision of the Municipality during the absence of the Deputy Commissioner.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga District.
" Deputy Commissioners of other Districts.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (General),—dated 18th June 1880.

READ—

Returns shewing the number of persons and cattle killed by wild animals and venemous snakes and the rewards paid therefor during the year 1879, received from the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, with the following letters:—

(1.)	No. 89, dated 19th May 1880, from	Deputy Commissioner,	Mysore District.
(2.)	No. 16, dated 8th April 1880,	do	Bangalore.
(3.)	No. 294, dated 10th March 1880,	do	Túmkúr.
(4.)	No. 435, dated 2nd March 1880,	do	Chitaldroog.
(5.)	No 1766—489, dated 17th February 1880,	do	Kolar.
(6.)	No. 274, dated 17th do	do	Shimoga
(7.)	No. 1526, dated 16th do	do	Kadur.
(8.)	No. 1293, dated 30th January 1880,	do	Hassan.

No. 1535-43—MIS. 242, DATED 18TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—On a review of the annual returns for 1879 received from the Districts relating to the loss of human life and of cattle from wild animals and snakes, and to the success of the measures adopted for their extermination, the Chief Commissioner deems it necessary to record the following observations.

2. The statements are not submitted in one and the same form from all the Districts. The form prescribed by the Government of India was published with Proceedings dated the 21st May 1875, No. 1498—G. 44, and that should be strictly adhered to with such alterations only as may be hereafter referred to.

3. In some of the District returns, scorpions have been included under the head of snakes, thereby complicating the results shewn. Any deaths from scorpions and any rewards paid for their destruction, which are unusual, should, in future, be shewn separately at the foot of the statement.

4. Under the several heads for cattle killed, sheep and goats are mixed up with larger cattle, and this prevents a proper appreciation of the results. The Deputy Commissioners are therefore requested to sub-divide each of the columns under this head into two, distinguishing the larger cattle killed from sheep and goats.

5. The rewards given for the destruction of snakes should be divided at the foot of the statement into those given by the Municipalities and the Government respectively. The statement should further be accompanied by a memo of observations, explanatory of the results shewn.

6. The portion of the statement shewing the extermination of the wild animals and snakes and the rewards given for them is generally accurate, but that shewing the loss of human life and cattle from wild animals and from snakes especially must be regarded as very imperfect. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to explain what arrangements exist to ensure accuracy in regard to these returns, by whom and in what manner the original returns of the deaths are recorded, and how they are afterwards compiled.

7. In reviewing the District returns, it is observed that in the Shimoga District the total number of persons reported to have been killed is returned as 22,—3 from tigers, 17 from snakes and 2 from other animals. The number of deaths from snake-bites may be regarded as under-stated, as it is not unlikely that deaths from this cause which do not come prominently under notice are not unfrequently omitted. The number of cattle killed is returned as 1,513. As already observed, it will be useful to distinguish the sheep from the larger cattle destroyed. Fifty one head of cattle are stated to have been destroyed by elephants in the Kavaledurga Taluk. This would *primâ facie* appear to be very unusual and unreliable, and some detailed information on the point would have been useful. Deaths of cattle from hyenas appear only in the Sorab Taluk, and from wolves in Shimoga and Channagiri and from snake-bites in Sorab and Kavaledurga. These results would seem to indicate the incomplete nature of the registration.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in the Revenue Department, (General),—dated 18th June 1880.

8. In the Tarikere Taluk of the Kadur District, 17 persons were said to have been killed by a man-eater, and there were 7 more deaths from leopards in other taluks and only one case of death from snake-bite is returned for the whole District, making a total number of 25 cases of loss of human life. The total loss of cattle is returned as 1,162, of which 166 are from tigers. The deaths from other animals are not separately shewn, but are all entered in the column of " Other Animals."

9. In the Chitaldroog District, the loss of human life is entered as 4, of which 3 are from snake-bites in the Dodéri Taluk alone. The loss of cattle is returned as 964, of which 2 are from leopards, 9 from hyenas and the remaining 953 from wolves. The animals killed were therefore, it is presumed, almost entirely sheep or goats. The loss of cattle from tigers is returned only in the Dodéri Taluk and must be considered as understated, as rewards have been given for 13 tigers destroyed in the District.

10. In the return from the Hassan District, only 2 deaths from snake-bites are entered in the Nagamangala Taluk. No deaths are recorded in the other taluks. The loss of cattle is entered as 74, all in the Haranhalli Taluk. The returns made from this District therefore must be regarded as worthless.

11. The Mysore District returns shew 42 deaths from snake-bite spread over all the taluks, and one from tiger. The total loss of cattle is returned as 1,415, of which 1,117 are shewn in the column of " Other Animals." This, as usual, consists of cases in which care has not been taken to distinguish the deaths from the several descriptions of animals enumerated in the statement. The loss of cattle from tigers in the Heggaddevankote Taluk is very large, *viz.*, 224. Some explanatory remarks on the subject would have been useful.

12. Ten deaths in the Túmkúr District are recorded. Seven from snake-bite and 3 from wolves. Some information in regard to the latter would have been useful. It is presumed that they were children The loss of cattle is entered as 12, all in the Honnavalli Taluk. This portion of the return must, therefore, be regarded as altogether incomplete

13. No talukwar details are shewn in the returns from Bangalore and Kolar. They should be given in future. Eleven deaths in the Bangalore District and 39 in Kolar are returned, all from snake-bite. The loss of cattle in the former District is returned as 697 and in the latter as 62, shewing that the returns for the latter District cannot be altogether correct.

14. The number of wild animals and snakes destroyed and the rewards given for the same throughout the Province are noted in the margin. The ryots in many parts seem to be totally incapable of protecting themselves from the ravages of wild beasts, which may to some extent perhaps be attributed to the restrictions placed on the possession of fire-arms. There is a general prejudice in the Malnad taluks where the snakes are most numerous against their destruction The number of snakes shewn in the returns consists entirely of those destroyed in the Municipal towns, to which the grant of rewards in confined. The success attained in this respect in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts compares favorably with the others. Nothing appears to have been done in the matter in the Chitaldroog District and very little in Hassan.

	No.	Amount.		
Tigers ...	32	1,270	0	0
Leopards ...	111	2,332	0	0
Wolves ...	16	50	0	0
Hyenas ...	8	55	0	0
Snakes	1,034	279	7	6
Total		3,986	7	6

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts.
,, Deputy Accountant General.

PART II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(REVENUE.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	A grant for the land on which a school chapel was proposed to be constructed by the Wesleyan Mission at Hánsúr was forwarded to the Revd. J. Hudson, B. A., Chairman of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore, Bangalore, with a request that an acknowledgment for the same might be sent.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	1st June 1880.	12th May 1880, Part II, Rev.
2	The sale of certain jodi villages in the Túmkúr District was sanctioned and a notification regarding the same was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette and the Editor of the Bangalore Spectator for publication.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District with remarks.	Do do	17th May 1880, Part II, Rev.
3	The construction of a tank by Gujjula Venkatanna on his dry land in the village of Jodi Dodda Gaudahalli in the Belmangala Taluk was sanctioned on the understanding that he should pay full assessment on the land irrigated by it.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	Do do	
4	Petition No. 617 of 1880—81 from Sangamesvara Krishnachar of Mulbagal was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal or report if considered necessary.	2nd do	
5	Petition No. 816 of 1880—81 from Shana Rao of Talkad residing at Mamul Pettah Bangalore, regarding a certain piece of land, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, for enquiry and disposal.	Do do	
6	The writing off of the irrecoverable balances of contribution amounting to Rs. 10,957—5—7 promised by certain ryots towards the repairs of irrigation works, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the Deputy Accountant General, the Secretary, Public Works Department, and the Examiner, Public Works Accounts.	Do do	11th Jan. 1880, Part II, Fin.
7	On the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan District, the reduction of wet to Banjar assessment in the case of the lands under certain tanks in the Narsipur and Chamarayapatna Taluks was sanctioned.	Do do	29th March, 1880, Part II, Rev.
8	A statement of coffee cultivation in Mysore for 1879 was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, &c., Calcutta.	Do do	
9	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that temporary remuneration consisting of remission of assessment might be granted to the Patels of Tarikere and Banavar Taluks, retrospectively from 1878—79, until the introduction of the permanent remuneration.	Do do	12th June 1876.
10	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to furnish certain particulars in connection with his demand collection and balance statement No. 1 for March 1880.	Do do	
11	A grant for a building site was forwarded to the Superintendent of the Mysore Government Press with a request that the same might be impressed with the Chief Commissioner's large seal.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
12	The season report for the week ending 29th May 1880, was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla.	2nd June 1880.	
13	The remission of an assessment of Rs. 606—1—5 due on certain lands in the Kavaledurga Taluk for 1879—80, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	9th April 1880, Part II, Rev.
14	The sale by public auction of the old and unrepairable articles of furniture, &c, belonging to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
15	Messrs. Davy, Muddappa and Co., were permitted to import arrack from Frascrpet to Mysore and Hassan, and the Deputy Commissioners of the Mysore and Hassan Districts were requested to make arrangements to receive the same.	3rd do	
16	Petition No. 861 of 1880—81 from Lakshmaiya of Talagunda in Koratagere Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District for such consideration as might be necessary in regard to extension of time for the payment of the arrears due by petitioner.	Do do	
17	Instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District as regards the early submission of the statement of coffee cultivation for 1879 and future years	Do do	7th April 1880, Part II, Rev.
18	Messrs. Davy, Muddappa and Co., were informed by a telegram that the importation of arrack to Mysore from Frascrpet at their cost was sanctioned as a temporary measure pending further orders.	Do do	
19	The resumption of the inam land attached to the temple of Viswesvara Devar in Totamane village in the Nagar Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
20	The resumption of an inam land attached to the temple of Narayana Devar in Harvahalli in the Ságar Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
21	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was authorized to resume, after due notice, a piece of land at Naganhalli granted to Mr. Hayes in 1866 for 20 years free of assessment for fuel planting, as no steps had yet been taken towards planting the same.	Do do	
22	With reference to certain correspondence, the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District was requested to ascertain the prices current of certain food grains during the fortnight ending 15th April 1880.	Do do	24th May 1880, Part II, R.
23	Petition No. 771 of 1880—81 from Nanjundaiya of Nagannan Pettah, Bangalore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	4th do	29th Jan. 1880, Part II, Rev.
24	Petition No. 701 of 1880—81 from Rangachar, Jodidar of Rattandur, Bangalore Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District with the remark that if petitioner had fully paid the former jodi as alleged by him, the sale of the village for the recovery of the additional quit-rent recently imposed by the Inam Department should be postponed till further orders.	Do do	
25	Petition No. 857 of 1880—81 from Shamavadhani of Hulikunte in the Magadi Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for such consideration as may be necessary in regard to the grant of time for the payment of the arrears due by him.	Do do	
26	In reply to his petition of the 5th September 1879 and four other petitions, Panchala Subbanna of Attur in Hoskote Taluk was informed that for reasons stated the sale of his property could not be cancelled.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
27	Three printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 30th April 1880, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, &c., Calcutta.	4th June 1880.	
28	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, the proceedings connected with the case of Atchappa of Motakapalli in Betmangala Taluk, were returned to him.	5th do	26th May 1880, Part II, Rev.
29	The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was requested to send a copy of this Office Memo No. 943—92 of the 20th May 1880 and was informed that the order therein contained which authorized, for reasons stated, the acceptance of the rajinama of petitioner Gundappa of Mugdalbetta in the Pavagada Taluk for certain lands, was not in any way intended to interfere with the standing order fixing dates for the acceptance of rajinamas.	Do do	
30	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that, when submitting applications and pattas for kan lands for coffee cultivation, he should report fully on the position of the lands with reference to ryots' garden or wet lands or any springs in the vicinity.	Do do	19th May 1880, Part II, Rev.
31	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to furnish further information in connection with a proposal to grant certain lands to one Venkat Rao in lieu of his inam lands submerged by the restoration of Sadarmangala and Budi Tanks in the Bangalore Taluk.	Do do	
32	The alienation of certain lands in the villages of Divatige Pamanhalli and Bohimaranhalli in the Bangalore Taluk to the Mysore State Railway and the reduction of the jodi and kayamgutta assessment payable thereon, were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Inam and Survey Superintendents.	Do do	13th April 1880, Part II, Rev.
33	The Survey Superintendent was requested to expedite the submission of registers shewing the survey area and valuation of the whole villages belonging to Dalvayi Devaraj Ars.	Do do	22nd May 1880, Part II, Rev.
34	The remission of irrecoverable balances of land revenue in the Kolar Taluk amounting to Rs. 4,227—5—4 for the years 1876—77 to 1878—79, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.	7th do	
35	The alienation of 3 acres of land to the villagers of Bhairanhalli in Chamagiri Taluk for constructing a new village in lieu of the present one and the remission of the assessment thereon, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District and the Survey Superintendent.	Do do	
36	In forwarding copies of letters Nos. 194—11 and 200—76 of the 8th May and 2nd June 1880 from the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District regarding the resumption of the inam land attached to the temple of Hanumanta Devaru in the Gudibanda Taluk, the Inam Superintendent was requested to state the circumstances under which the inam land was resumed and whether with reference to the circumstances now reported as to the efficient state of the temple, the inam could be restored.	Do do	21st April 1880, Part II, Rev.
37	In sanctioning the remission of irrecoverable balances amounting Rs. 650—0—7 in the Bangalore Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to explain the circumstances under which a remission of Rs. 67—1—9 was recommended to be granted to Dalipatai a of Sonnshettihalli in the Yelahanka hobli.	Do do	
38	The remission of irrecoverable balances in the Nanjangúd and Periyapatna Taluks amounting to Rs. 69—12—0 for the year 1878—79, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	Do do	
39	The remission of certain irrecoverable balances of land revenue and mohatarfa in the Chamarajnagar Taluk for the years 1877—78	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	and 1878—79 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.		
40	The remission of certain irrecoverable balances in the Anekal Taluk for the year 1879—80 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	7th June 1880.	
41	The writing off of certain irrecoverable balances in the Múdgere Taluk amounting to Rs. 215—3—2 was sanctioned, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was requested to furnish further explanation regarding certain items.	Do do	
42	The writing off of certain irrecoverable balances in the Bangalore Taluk amounting to Rs. 2,056—9—5 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
43	A copy of letter No. 404 of the 1st June 1880 from the Survey Superintendent was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report as to the manner in which certain topes belonging to the temple of Rangaswami at Magadi were registered.	Do do	
44	The remission of irrecoverable balances in the Tarikere Taluk amounting to Rs. 1,513—13—0 for the years 1877—78 and 1878—79 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	Do do	21st Nov. 1879, Part II, Rev.
45	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was requested to report what arrangements had been made for recording in his registers the correct area of the inams confirmed in the Chitaldroog District as found by the survey measurement.	Do do	
46	In sanctioning the remission of irrecoverable balances of land revenue and mohatarfa in the Dodballapur Taluk for the years 1876—77 to 1878—79, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to furnish further explanation regarding certain items.	Do do	
47	Copies of the Excise Act X of 1871 in Kanarese were forwarded to the Heads of Departments for distribution.	Do do	21st Feb. 1880, Part II, Rev.
48	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, the alienation of a piece of land in the village of Malekoppa in the Shimoga Taluk to the Roman Catholic Mission for building purposes was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Survey Superintendent.	8th do	
49	Colonel G. D. Beresford, Trustee for the Kolar Concessionaries, Madras, was requested to instruct the Engineer of the Company to afford the necessary information to the officer sent to inspect the lands given for mining.	Do do	22nd April 1880, Part II, Genl.
50	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed that the Engineer of the Kolar Concessionaries would be prepared to give all the information required by the Assistant Commissioner on the latter intimating to Colonel Beresford the date on which he would inspect the lands granted to the Kolar Concessionaries.	Do do	
51	With reference to paras 15 and 16 of his Progress Report of the Inam Department for the quarter ending 31st March 1880, the Inam Superintendent was requested to furnish the details villagewar for the whole villages therein referred to.	Do do	
52	Petition No. 899 of 1880—81 from Nanjundaiya and others of Kolar was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for report.	Do do	
53	Petition No. 898 of 1880—81 from P. Lakshmaiya of Mulbagal was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District with remarks.	9th do	
54	Petition No. 896 of 1880—81 from Gollar Lakshmaiya of Toppapura in Bangalore Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
55	Petition No. 895 of 1880—81 from Venkata of Tamakagrama in the Kolar Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal with remarks.	9th June 1880.	
56	The season report for the week ending 5th instant was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla.	Do do	
57	Petition No. 946 of 1880—81 from Mrs. M. C. Seddon of Bangalore was forwarded to the President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission, for report.	10th do	
58	Forty copies of the form of license for the sale of ganja were forwarded to each of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	Do do	
59	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that in the list prepared in this Office there were no inam villages attached to temples in the Kadur District.	Do do	30th Jan. 1880, Part II, Rev.
60	The return of coffee cultivation submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was returned as being inaccurate and he was requested to submit a fresh return as per form prescribed in the Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1862—19, dated 22nd May 1877.	11th do	
61	As recommended by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, the writing off of certain irrecoverable balances of land revenue in the Talkad, Yedatore and Malvalli Taluks for the years 1876—77 to 1878—79, was sanctioned.	12th do	
62	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 31st May 1880, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, &c., Calcutta.	Do do	
63	Three printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 15th May 1880, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, &c., Calcutta.	Do do	
64	Petition No. 392 of 1880—81 from Girimaji Rama Rao of Kolar was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for report.	14th do	
65	Petition No. 747 of 1880—81 from Narayan Rao, late kayamgattadar of Hulluhalli in Anekal Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	Do do	27th Jan. 1880, Part II, Rev.
66	Petition No. 889 of 1880—81 from Gopalaiya of Bedarahalli in the Hoskote Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for such consideration as might be necessary.	Do do	
67	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed that the Akshaya Paimayish and Zamin Jhadati accounts of the Betmangala Taluk could not be found either in this Office or in the late Nundydroog Division Office, but certain other papers regarding the boundary dispute between Mysore and the Kangundi and Punganur Zamindaris were forwarded to him.	Do do	
68	The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was requested to expedite the submission of the demand collection and balance statements for March last.	15th do	
69	As requested by the Inam Commissioner, the issue of vernacular title-deeds for minor inams was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Inam Superintendent.	Do do	29th Dec. 1879, Part II, Rev.
70	The Deputy Commissioners of the Kolar and Kadur Districts were requested to send an early reply to this Office docket No. 1103-7—206, dated 27th May 1880, calling for the early submission of the demand collection and balance statements for March 1880.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
71	Instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District requesting him to remit the arrears of assessment on the kayamgutta village of Benkanhunse in the Tarikere Taluk and to give out the lands of the village for cultivation.	16th June 1880.	16th April 1880, Part II, Rev.
72	The Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was informed that the heirs of Siddaramaiya, the security of the toddy contractors of the Molkálmuru, Kankuppa and Harihar Taluks, might be released from further responsibility on condition of their paying at once one half of the arrears due by the toddy contractors, &c.	Do do	21st Nov 1879, Part II, Rev.
73	The season report for the week ending 12th instant was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla.	Do do	
74	Eight petitions Nos. 4146, 4264, 4267, 4275, 4278, 4287, 4305 and 4517 of 1879—80 were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	17th do	
75	Four petitions Nos. 4109, 4145, 4256 and 4297 of 1879—80 were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, Túmkúr District, for disposal.	Do do	
76	Five petitions Nos. 2984, 3139, 3140, 3555 and 4351 of 1879—80, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for disposal.	Do do	
77	Twenty-two petitions Nos. 4119, 4120, 4126, 4144, 4391, 3211, 3283, 3318, 3330, 3887½, 3685, 4239, 4321, 4345, 3920, 3954, 3993, 4118, 4205, 4226, 4062 and 4064, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District for disposal.	Do do	
78	Thirty-eight petitions Nos. 2901, 2903, 2927, 3024, 3072, 3071, 3070, 3100, 3132, 3223, 3471, 3321, 3377, 3544, 3583, 3855, 3871, 3673, 3674, 3729, 3716, 3747, 3783, 4310, 4312, 4329, 4343, 3912, 3997, 4107, 4228, 4244, 4090, 4091, 4121, 4140 and 4263 of 1879—80, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal.	Do do	
79	Petition No. 2763 of 1879—80 from Appaji Shetti and others of Mandya was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for disposal.	Do do	
80	Statements Class III, Nos. 2 and 5 and Class VI, No. 1, received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District with his letter No. 75 of the 6th instant, were returned to him for correction and resubmission.	Do do	
81	With reference to his demand collection and balance statement No. 3 of abkari revenue for March last, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was requested to state why the amount of remission (Rs. 28,000) sanctioned in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 688-89—87, dated 28th May 1879, had not yet been written off the accounts.	Do do	
82	The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was requested to explain certain discrepancies in his statement of coffee cultivation for 1879.	Do do	
83	The vernacular proceedings regarding the continuance of the temporary remuneration to the Patels of the Tarikere and Banavar Taluks were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District.	Do do	2nd June 1880, Part II, Rev.
84	The Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District was requested to explain certain discrepancies in his demand collection and balance statement of abkari revenue for March 1880.	Do do	
85	Petitions Nos. 2904, 2997, 3093, 3113, 3141, 3178, 3467, 3342, 3396, 3809, 3553, 3575, 3524, 3843, 3884, 3711, 3760, 3762, 4154, 4311, 4314, 4470, 3915, 3928, 3952, 3974, 4080, 4117, 4173, 4190, 4199, 4201, 4214, 4022, 4016, 4023, 4040, 4046, 4497 and 4451 of 1879—80, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District for disposal.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
86	Copies of the Survey Superintendent's letter No. 422 of the 29th April 1880 were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and they were requested to report to what extent the laxity in furnishing the ryots with receipt books prevails in the several taluks of their Districts, &c.	18th June 1880.	
87	The writing off of certain irrecoverable balances in the Closepet Taluk for the years 1876—77 to 1878—79 was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.	Do do	
88	Instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District in the matter of the encroachment by Mr. Raikes, a coffee planter, upon certain lands.	Do do	17th July 1880, Part II.
89	The writing off of certain irrecoverable balances of land revenue and municipal house tax in the Honnali Taluk for the years 1875—76, 1876—77 and 1877—78, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	19th do	
90	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were requested to submit early the Annual Report on Revenue Administration for 1879—80.	Do do	
91	Petition No. 1062 of 1880—81 from Muniyamma of Balépettah, Bangalore, was forwarded to the President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission for report.	Do do	
92	Petitions Nos. 1056, 1057 and 1059 of 1880—81 from jodidars Ramaswami, Krishnaiengar, Venkatachar and Viraraghavachar of Masti in the Malur Taluk, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal.	Do do	
93	Petitions Nos. 1053 and 1058 of 1880—81 from Nanjappa of Bhavanti Agrahara and Narasam Bhatta and other vrittidars of Viranayakanhalli jodi village in the Túmkúr Taluk, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District for report.	Do do	
94	Petition No. 2670 of 1879—80 from Sitaramaiya of Hulikal in the Magadi Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	16th Dec. 1879, Part II, Rev.
95	Petition No. 1065 of 1880—81 from Ramanna, Munshi to Dalvayi Devaraj Ars, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	Do do	
96	Petitions Nos. 2916, 2913, 2915, 2974, 2987, 2995, 2995, 3135, 3142, 3704, 3159, 3203, 3244, 3290, 3291, 3413, 3419, 3421, 3489, 3383, 3394, 3535, 3538, 3540, 3545, 3552, 3829, 3835, 3868, 3602, 3615, 3641, 3650, 3651, 3683, 3684, 3687, 3688, 3694, 3703, 3708, 3770, 3782, 3789, 3790, 4326, 4342, 3909, 3946, 3947, 3971, 3988, 3998, 4115, 4136, 4170, 4197, 4204, 4215, 4246, 2849, 4004, 4039, 4061, 4429, 4435, 4378 and 4444 of 1879—80, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
97	Petition No. 1060 from Oblaiya of Motagauhalli in Magadi Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
98	Petition No. 1061 of 1880—81 from Narsinga Rao of Kudur in the Magadi Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
99	Petition No. 1054 of 1880—81 from Narasimha Bhatta of Someswara in the Gudibanda Taluk was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal.	Do do	
100	Petition No. 1067 of 1880—81 from Balaram of Mamulpettah, Bangalore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	Do do	
101	Petition No. 1068 of 1880—81 from Muniraddi and Changalraddi, kodagidars of Hegikere in the Mulbagal Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for report.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
102	Petition No. 1069 of 1880—81 from Ramachandra Rao and certain others of Honnadike in the Túmkúr Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District for disposal.	19th June 1880.	
103	Petition No. 1063 of 1880—81 from Jayachar of Savanur and Rama Rao of Chitaldroog was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District for report.	Do do	
104	Copies of the Government of India Order No. 7-273—86, dated 8th June 1880, directing that the character of crops should be stated in the weekly telegraphic weather and crop reports, were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts.	21st do	
105	The writing off of certain irrecoverable balances of land revenue and *mohatarfa* in the Channagiri Taluk for the years 1875—76, 1876—77, 1877—78 and 1878—79, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
106	A copy of the Government of India Circular, dated 10th May 1880, exempting certain classes of persons from municipal taxes when on duty in cantonments where the Municipal Act is in force, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication, and another copy to the President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission.	Do do	
107	A copy of the tables shewing the progress of cotton cultivation in British India, received from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, was returned to him with the statistics for the Mysore Province for 1878—79 duly entered therein.	22nd do	
108	With reference to endorsement No. 596 of the 4th instant from the Government of India on the petition of certain land-holders under the Keresante tank in the Banavar Taluk, the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, was informed that orders had been issued to expedite the repairs to the sluice of the tank, and that the petitioners were, as a special case, allowed a remission of one half of the assessment on the lands laid waste owing to the stoppage of the supply of water, &c.	Do do	21st Nov. 1879, Part II, Rev.
109	A reply was sent to letter, No. 329 of the 9th December 1880 from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, forwarding for opinion copy of a Bill to regulate the levy of town duties and tolls in municipalities.	Do do	
110	Copies of certain correspondence were forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Public Works Department, in view to his issuing the necessary instructions to ensure the prompt completion of the repairs to the sluice of the Keresante tank.	Do do	
111	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the notification submitted by him for the sale of the jodi villages of Hanchipura and Banasvadi in the Nelamangala Taluk would be published in the *Mysore Gazette*, and the *Bangalore Spectator*, with the rates for the sale as altered in this Office, and that as the village of Krishnarajpalya had not been enfranchised by the Inam Commissioner, the same might be recommended for resumption on account of arrears of assessment after due notice to the owners.	Do do	
112	An advertisement regarding the renting out of the "Lal-Bagh Lodge" was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette and the Editor of the Bangalore Spectator, for publication.	23rd do	25th May 1880, Part II, Rev.
113	A notice regarding the sale of certain jodi villages in the Túmkúr Taluk was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette and to the Proprietor of the Bangalore Spectator, for publication.	Do do	
114	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was informed that certain papers regarding the value of cattle manure were forwarded to him for information and that no experiment was required to be made if there were not the means for it.	Do do	
115	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District was informed that no final orders could be passed in regard to the sayer	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	duly of Rs. 102—10—4 paid by one Basappa until the result of the criminal proceedings adopted against the Karkun who absconded with the money is known.		
116	Coffee pattas Nos. 127, 175, 331, 4785 were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District duly signed by the Chief Commissioner with a request that they may be forwarded to Messrs. Benny and Co., Madras, as early as possible.—Communicated to Messrs. Binny and Co., Madras, and the enclosures of their letter were returned to them.	23rd June 1880.	24th May 1880, Part II, Rev.
117	The season report for the week ending 19th instant was telegraphed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.	Do do	
118	The Inam Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District were informed that, for reasons stated, the inam of the temple of Hanumanta Devar in Bichganhalli in the Gudibanda Taluk could not be restored.	24th do	
119	A manuscript copy of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 15th June 1880, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.	Do do	
120	Petitions Nos. 3399, 3494 and 3509 of 1879—80 were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for disposal.	Do do	
121	The arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District for farming out the Byl Jejjery contract of that District for the current year, were approved.	Do do	
122	The resumption of the inam land attached to the temple of Parvathesvara at Kodashadri in the Nagar Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District.	Do do	
123	Petition No. 1132 of 1880—81 from Sivaram Bhatta and other vrittidars of Kempapur Agrahar was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	25th do	
124	Petition No. 3384 of 1879—80 from Tirumalachar of Holavanhalli in the Koratagere Taluk, was forwarded to the Inam Superintendent for report.	Do do	
125	Petition No. 1104 of 1880—81 from Venkatasubba Shastri and others of Channaraypatna in the Devanhalli Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	Do do	
126	Petition No. 914 of 1880—81 from Shanbhog Ramaiya of Banavar was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for disposal.	Do do	
127	A notification regarding the sale of certain jodi villages in the Nelamangala and Chitaldroog Taluks was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication in three successive issues.	Do do	
128	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that where necessary the scale of fees laid down for 4th class ferries should be adopted for ferries plying between villages in that District, and the Deputy Commissioners of the other Districts were requested to furnish a revised complete list of the ferries in their Districts shewing the manner in which they have been disposed of under the orders of the 19th May 1880 and the amount of rent in each case for the current year.	Do do	19th May 1880, Part II, Rev.
129	In returning the abstract muzrayi statements of the Túmkúr District for the year 1879—80, the attention of the Deputy Commissioner of that District was drawn to this Office Circular No. 360-7—80, dated 17th April last, and he was requested to submit early detailed statements in the prescribed form.	Do do	
130	A notification regarding the sale of certain jodi villages in the Nelamangala and Chitaldroog Taluks was forwarded to the Editor of	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the Bangalore Spectator for publication in three successive issues of his paper.		
131	The remission of one half of the assessment on the lands which lay waste below the Turuvekere tank in the Kadaba Taluk in 1878—79 amounting to Rs. 493—12—6, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District.	25th June 1880.	
132	In reply, petitioners Narasimha Bhatta and other jodidars of Viranayakanhalli in the Túmkúr District and Nanjappa of Banavatti Agrahar in the Koratagere Taluk were informed that in the event of their not arranging for the payment of their arrears as directed by the Deputy Commissioner, the resumption of their inam villages would inevitably follow, and certain instructions were issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts regarding the sale on account of arrears of assessment of inam villages held in vrittis.	26th do	
133	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was directed to restore the inam lands of the Gauramba Agrahar in the Chamrajnagar Taluk on certain conditions.—Communicated to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishments.	Do do	29th March 1880, Part II, Rev.
134	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed that petition No. 1059 of 1880—81 from Viraraghavachar, jodidar of Balanayakanduddi in the Malur Taluk, had been forwarded to him on the 24th instant under a wrapper.	28th do	19th June 1880, Part II, R.
135	Three printed copies of the return of prices current of food grains in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for the fortnight ending 31st May 1880, were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, &c., Calcutta.	Do do	
136	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, a copy of the settlement reports of the Sira and Túmkúr Taluks was forwarded to him.	Do do	
137	Coffee pattas Nos. 4790, 4791, 4792, 4793 and 1790 were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District duly countersigned by the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
138	Coffee pattas Nos. 8602—1641, 8603—121, 8604—113, 8605—125 and 8606—126, 832—286 to 334—288 were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District duly signed by the Chief Commissioner.	Do do	
139	Petition No. 4281 of 1879—80 from Annaiya and Kadaiya of Mandi Mohalla, Mysore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for disposal by endorsement or report if necessary.	29th do	
140	Petition No. 1131 of 1880—81 from Timmaraju and others of Rajgondlahalli in the Mulbagal Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal.	Do do	
141	Petition No. 971 of 1880—81 from Devegauda, Patel of Ramasamudra in the Malur Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal.	Do do	
142	Petition No. 1156 of 1880—81 from Surappa and other jodidars of Hulisandra in the Chiknayakanhalli Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, with reference to the remarks conveyed in this Office Memo No. 1562—151 of the 19th instant.	Do do	
143	Petition No. 1159 of 1880—81 from Krishnappa, Shanbhog of Kengeri, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	Do do	
144	Petition No. 1136 of 1880—81 from Sivalingavadér, Manager of Karisiddappana Matt in the Bangalore Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal.	Do do	
145	Messrs. Davy, Muddappa & Co., the arrack contractors of the Ashtagram Division, were informed that they would be permitted to	Do do	17th May 1880, Part II, R.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	retain their contract only on the conditions specified.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.		
146	The Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to explain a discrepancy in the number of tanks shewn in his season report for April 1880 and as given in statement class VII, No. I, for 1879—80.	29th June 1880.	
147	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that the quantity of liquor to be kept in stock by the arrack contractors of the Nundydroog Division could not be reduced from 11,000 to 7,000 gallons, that no increase of price could be allowed to them for their arrack, and that in the event of their carrying out their contract satisfactorily up to the end of March next, the Chief Commissioner would consider the propriety of making them any concession.—Communicated to Messrs. Mergler and Yele Mallappa Chetti, arrack contractors of the Nundydroog Division.	Do do	
148	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that an appeal might be preferred against the Bangalore Munsiff's decision in a suit brought against him by one Appanna for compensation for his lands submerged by the new Alsur Tank, and a bill submitted by him for Rs. 50 on account of an Advocate's fee in the above suit, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General: the papers connected with the case were returned to Mr. N. Smith, Advocate.	Do do	
149	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was directed to allow time to the arrack contractors of the Nundydroog Division, till the 15th July 1880 to bring up the stock of arrack to 7,000 gallons and till the end of July to further raise their stock to the full stipulated quantity of 11,000 gallons, and report at once whether the balance of Rs. 29,730 due by them for the last year had been paid and whether they continue to pay their instalments regularly, and make the adjustments quarterly on account of excess sales, &c.	Do do	23rd June 1880, Part II, Genl.
150	Petition No. 1014 of 1880—81 from Nanjunda Shastri, Jodidar of Hosahadya in the Gumnayakanpalya Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for disposal.	Do do	
151	Petition No. 1018 of 1880—81 from Annaiyachar of Siddikatte, Bangalore, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District, for disposal.	Do do	
152	Petition No. 1158 from Mallishetti of Nelamangala was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, for report.	Do do	
153	A petition from Mr. Mergler, one of the arrack contractors of the Nundydroog Division, was forwarded to the President of the Bangalore Municipal Commission, with the remark that the Chief Commissioner would not object to allow him to retain the retail arrack shops held by him in consideration of his long tenure.	Do do	
154	In reply, Messrs. Davy, Muddappa and Co., the arrack contractors of the Ashtagram Division, were requested to name the places at which they would propose to open wholesale shops other than at Mysore and Hassan, and to state the arrangements and terms they would propose in regard to them.	30th do	
155	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to intimate to petitioner Rangachari, the jodidar of Pattandur Agrahar in the Bangalore Taluk, the amount to be paid by him and fix a time for the payment of the same before resorting to the sale of the village.	Do do	
156	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed that his proceedings in permitting Girmaji Rama Rao of Kolar to pay the assessment due on his lands in two equal instalments were approved.	Do do	14th June 1880, Part II, Rev.

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

PART II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(FINANCIAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The detailed contingent bill of the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was returned to him for correction, and the submission of certain vouchers.	1st June 1880.	15th May 1880, Part II, Fin.
2	The payment of a compensation of Rs. 80 to Muniyappa, the owner of certain mango trees in the Bangalore Water-supply catchment ground, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, the Deputy Accountant General, and the Secretary, Public Works Department.	2nd do	
3	In forwarding a copy of letter No. 536 of the 19th May 1880 from the Secretary to the Government of India, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to place the sum of Rs. 54,000 from the Maha Raja's personal estate account at the disposal of the Secretary, Public Works Department, for the completion of the reception hall of the palace at Bangalore.	3rd do	12th April 1880, Part II, G.
4	With reference to the Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 276 of the 30th April 1880, on the subject of the custody of Government promissory notes deposited with public officers, ex-officio, the Deputy Accountant General was requested to issue the necessary instructions to the officers concerned.	Do do	
5	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, certain bills and statements were returned to him.	Do do	18th May 1880, Part II, Rev.
6	A sum of Rs. 20 was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for a public service remittance transfer receipt in favor of B. Venkatachalaiya of Madras, being the amount of the latter's scholarship for May 1880.	4th do	
7	The refund of a sayer duty of Rs. 38—5—3 collected on tobacco from one Siddappa at the Banavar sayerkatte was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District and the Deputy Accountant General.	5th do	14th May 1880.
8	The refund of a water cess of Rs. 43—10—10 to the holders of certain dry lands in the village of Hesargatta and Tirumalpur in Nelamangala Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	25th May 1880, Part II, Genl.
9	In returning the detailed contingent bill of the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District for April 1880, for resubmission with the list called for in this Office Circular No. 815-7—Mis. 141, dated 15th May 1880, he was requested to date the bills and submit the voucher in support of a certain item.	Do do	
10	The Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that Gopalaiengar, Amildar of the Gundlupet Taluk, was permitted to draw his pay as Amildar of that taluk from the 30th October to the 4th November 1880.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	The Registrar of the Bangalore Court of Small Causes and the Subordinate Judge of the Bangalore District were requested to make	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	a ratable distribution of a moiety of the pay of J. Narsinga Rao of this Office, and the latter officer was requested to send the Nazir of the Court to receive the moiety of the salaries of certain other officials of this Office amounting to Rs. 53.		
12	A moiety of the pay of J. Narsinga Rao and H. Venkatesaiya of this Office for May 1880 amounting to Rs. 42—8—0 and Rs. 27—8—0 respectively, was forwarded to the Subordinate Judge of the Bangalore District.	5th June 1880.	
13	An estimate submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, for Rs. 500 for deepening and repairing the Chikkere Tank in Nyamati, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	7th do	
14	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was informed that a gratuity might be given to Mahomed Gaus, Kotwal of the travellers' bungalow at Hebgod.	8th do	18th May 1880, Part II, Genl.
15	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District, for Rs. 16 on account of sandalwood supplied to the temple of Haribaresvara in Davangere Taluk during 1877—78, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
16	The batta bills of Assistant Commissioner Mr. C. Soob Rao and 10 other officers were forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	11th do	
17	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for the charge of Rs. 115 incurred in making up an almirah at the Central Jail, was returned to him duly countersigned.	14th do	29th March 1880, Part II, Fin.
18	With reference to his detailed contingent bill for May last, the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkúr District was requested to submit the Treasury Officer's voucher for Rs. 5 spent on postage stamps.	Do do	
19	An excess expenditure of Rs. 527—2—6 incurred under the head of cart hire in the Hassan District was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District for Rs. 5—13—0 required for making three belts for the peons recently entertained for the Treasury Assistant Commissioner, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
21	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, the purchase of a box at a cost of Rs. 18 for the safe custody of unclaimed articles in the Court of the Taluk Magistrate at Hoskote, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
22	As submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District, the revised Tasdik Patti of the Sravanbelgola Matt in the Channarayapatna Taluk, amounting to Rs. 2,380—10—11, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	16th do	8th Aug. 1879.
23	The purchase of certain articles required for the Government Distillery at Bangalore was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District and the Deputy Accountant General.	18th do	
24	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District, for Rs. 6,033—5—0 payable to the Mahad varga inamdars for 1879—80, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General and Inam Superintendent.	Do do	
25	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District for the arrears of pay amounting to Rs. 158—1—0 due to Shek Ibrahim, Amildar of the Belur Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
26	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, the repairs of the roads in the Municipalities of that District were sanctioned, and he was informed that the usual notifications of sanction for smaller works and estimates for larger ones should be submitted.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	18th June 1880.	
27	The proposal of the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District to raise the Arsikere Hobli from the 2nd to the 1st class and to reduce the Haranhalli Hobli from the 1st to the 2nd class, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	19th do	7th Jan. 1880, Part II, Rev.
28	The mileage bill of Mr. N. Krishna Rao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, for April 1880, was revised in this Office and returned to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	22nd May 1880, Part II, Financial.
29	Two refund bills submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, for Rs. 5—3—9 and Rs. 2 respectively, were sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General for audit.	21st do	
30	Two stipend orders for Rs. 3—0—6 each in the names of Azam Khan and Khadar Bi were returned to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District duly signed.	Do do	21st Jan. 1880, Part II, Genl.
31	A refund bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District for Rs. 60, being the sale proceeds of a certain coffee jungle sold to one Hindustani Fakruddin, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	19th Nov. 1879, Part II, Rev.
32	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was requested to make certain corrections in his detailed contingent bill for May 1880.	Do do	
33	The Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was authorized to take the security for the Head and Deputy Shroffs of the Kolar District Treasury entirely in landed property of the value of double the amount of money security provided for these offices.	Do do	26th Feb, 1880, Part II, Rev.
34	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that proposals may be submitted in individual cases for making up the amount of security required from Taluk Sheristadars by heavy deductions from their monthly pay.	Do do	
35	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 20 was forwarded to B. Venkatachalaiya at Madras on account of his scholarship for May 1880.	22nd do	
36	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for Rs. 3, the value of opium surrendered to Government upto 31st May 1880, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
37	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for the pay of Rs. 33—1—8 due to Subbaiya, the dismissed Shekdar of Haragadde in the Anekal Taluk, and acting Shekdar Pattaiya, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
38	The revised budget estimates of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipality for 1880—81 were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Municipal President and the Deputy Accountant General.	23rd do	
39	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District for Rs. 25 required for making up a wooden box for the custody of copper coins in the Arkalgúd Taluk Cutcherry, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
40	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District for Rs. 18—12—0 required for making a gharri for the Hassan Taluk Cutcherry, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
41	A bill received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for the pay of Rs. 150 due to B. Venkaiya, Sheristadar of the Bangalore Taluk, for March, April and May 1880, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General, duly countersigned.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
42	Two refund bills submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for Rs. 2—6—9 and 22—6—1, were sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	24th June 1880.	
43	As suggested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, the payment to his heirs of the pension for 5 days amounting to Rs. 1—9—10 due to Narahari Rao, the deceased Record-keeper of the Koppa Taluk, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
44	The retention of Kumaravelu Pille, late Amildar of Channaraypatna Taluk, as a supernumerary upto the 31st August 1880, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	22nd May 1880, Part II, Genl.
45	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District for the pay of Rs. 10 due to Lingaiya, a revenue peon of Sira Taluk, was sanctioned and sent to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
46	An estimate submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for Rs. 50 for two wooden boxes for the Srinivaspur Taluk Treasury, was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
47	A notification of sanction for Rs. 143 received from the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for repairing the car house and car of the temple of Hurti Anjaneyaswami in the Sorab Taluk, was accepted.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	25th do	
48	The Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was requested to submit at an early date the detailed contingent bills for April and May last.	Do do	
49	In returning a bill for the pay of Rs. 238—3—9 due to certain officials of the Koratagere Taluk, the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District was requested to furnish further explanation regarding certain individuals.	Do do	
50	A statement shewing the contingent grants placed at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioners of Districts for 1880—81, was forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
51	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District for Rs. 249—11—3 required for the purchase of paper for the preparation of Kammi Jasti statements and Chittas for 1879—80 and a re-appropriation statement providing funds for the purpose, were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	26th do	
52	A bill submitted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District for Rs. 1,206—0—1 required for repairing boundary marks on Government unoccupied lands in the Chitaldroog Taluk for 1880—81, was sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Accountant General.	28th do	
53	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hassan District was informed that G. L. Ramaswami, the Hospital Assistant in temporary charge of the Saklespur Dispensary, was entitled to the special local allowance of Rs. 15 for the period he might be in charge of the dispensary.—Communicated to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	28th Sept. 1878, Part II, Fin.
54	A copy of letter No. 1010 of the 24th May 1879 from the Deputy Accountant General, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District, with a request that the budget estimates of the Húnsúr Municipality might be submitted at once.	29th do	
55	A notification of sanction for Rs. 300 for preparing street boards and numbering houses, received from the President of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission, was returned to him for submission with an abstract of the estimate and for duly filling up columns 3, 4 and 7.	Do do	
56	The Deputy Accountant General was requested to furnish this Office at once with a public service remittance transfer receipt for	30th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Rs. 3,985—12—3 in favor of the Collector of North Arcot in final adjustment of the balance due on account of the repairs of the Tirupati Chattram.		
57	A public service remittance transfer receipt for Rs. 3,985—12—3 was forwarded to the Collector of North Arcot for the purpose referred to above.	30th June 1880.	
58	The Deputy Commissioners of Districts were directed to submit Municipal Budgets in future direct to this Office instead of through the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

PART II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(GENERAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply to his petition of the 5th January 1880, Abdul Khudus, late Sandal Manegar, residing at Bangalore, was informed that from the report submitted by the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nundydroog Division, the pay due to him was credited to the unadjusted balance standing against him.—Copy forwarded to the Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nundydroog Division.	1st June 1880.	
2	A notification granting Venkat Rao, Amildar of the Kunigal Taluk, six weeks' privilege leave and appointing Nanjunda Modaliar, the Sheristadar of the Túmkúr Taluk, to act for him, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.—Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District.	2nd do	
3	Petition No. 817 of 1880—81 from Ramaiya, son of Dodsurappa of Kadgodi, Hoskote Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for disposal by endorsement.	Do do	
4	Petition No. 667 of 1880—81 from Raghavendra Rao, Shanbhog of Halkur, Goribidnur Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for report and the submission of the original proceedings.	Do do	
5	The writing off of certain tools deficient and missing and sold in anticipation of sanction in the Shimoga District was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner.	Do do	
6	A notification granting Narasimmaiengar, Amildar of the Mandya Taluk, 21 days' leave in extension of that granted in Notification No. 4, dated 16th April 1880, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.—Copy sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	3rd do	16th April, Part II, Genl.
7	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed that Puttanna, late Accountant of the Nundydroog Division Office, might be appointed to the Sheristadarship of the Gudibanda Taluk temporarily pending the abolition of the taluk.	Do do	
8	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District, twenty blank forms of muzrayi stipend order were forwarded to him.	Do do	20th May 1880, Part II, Genl.
9	Petition No. 819 of 1880—81 from Guru Rao, late Shekdar of Benkipur in the Shimoga Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District for disposal.	4th do	
10	A notification granting Gopalaiengar, Amildar of the Heggaddevankote Taluk, 3 months' privilege leave, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.—Copy sent to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	5th do	
11	K. Mahabal Rao, Amildar of the Mulbagal Taluk, having joined his taluk on the 24th ultimo, a notification cancelling the unexpired portion of his leave from the 26th ultimo was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.	Do do	24th do
12	The grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr. F. Reynolds, the Head Clerk of the Kolar Deputy Commissioner's Office, and the arrange-	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	ments made by the Deputy Commissioner consequent thereon, were sanctioned.		
13	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District was informed that if Gulam Mohamed should be considered qualified, he might be appointed temporarily to the vacant Sheristadarship of the Gudibanda Taluk in preference to Puttanna or Ramasami Modaliar.	5th June 1880.	3rd instant Part II, Genl.
14	As requested by the Deputy Commissioner of the Túmkúr District, the vernacular proceedings connected with the case of Satyabhamamma of Haleyur in the late Huliyurdurga Taluk were returned to him.	8th do	
15	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to furnish the information called for in Proceedings No. 318—62 of the 16th April 1880 regarding avenue trees in a certain form.—Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of the other Districts.	Do do	16th April 1880, Part II, Genl.
16	Petition No. 894 of 1880—81 from Ramasami, son of Venkatappa, Shanbhog of Manigatta and six other villages in the Kolar Taluk, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District for report.	9th do	
17	The Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla, was informed by a telegram that 20 spare copies of the order connected with the Census of 1881 would suffice.	10th do	
18	The proceedings of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission, dated 26th May 1880, were forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication, with a request that 25 spare copies of the same might be forwarded to the Municipal President and three copies to this Office.	14th do	
19	The leave granted to the Sheristadars of the Chamarajnagar and Ashtagram Taluks and the arrangements made by the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District consequent thereon, were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
20	A return shewing the number of European and Eurasian boys engaged in Government service during the last 5 years and now remaining in Government employment in this Office, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department.	15th do	
21	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that the building at Channagiri referred to by him was not suitable for a permanent taluk cutcherry, that the Public Works Department would be desired to adopt immediate measures for providing a new taluk cutcherry on the standard plan, and that any small repairs that may be absolutely required might be executed to the present taluk cutcherry.—Communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department.	16th do	
22	A notification granting Ramaswamaiya, Amildar of the Lakvalli Taluk, two months' privilege leave, and appointing Venkatvardaiengar, the Revenue Head Accountant of the Kadur Deputy Commissioner's Office, to act as Amildar, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District.	Do do	
23	The proceedings of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commission dated 28th May 1880 were forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication with a request that 20 copies of the same might be forwarded to the Municipal President and 3 copies to this Office.	17th do	
24	As requested, a statement of the services of Venkatramaiya, Treasurer of the Shimoga District, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of that District.	Do do	
25	The President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission was requested to communicate with the Deputy Surgeon General, British Medical Service, and submit a draft notification of that Officer's	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	appointment as one of the *ex-officio* members of the Cantonment Municipal Commission.		
26	In reply, the Inam Superintendent was informed that for reasons stated an order could not be issued to prohibit the filling up of vacancies in all other Departments in order to make provision for the officials of the Inam Department who might be thrown out of employ, and he was requested to send up a list of such men three months before they are likely to be thrown out of employ.	18th June 1880.	
27	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District was informed that probationary Amildars could not be confirmed until they pass the judicial portion of the Amildars' test.	Do do	
28	Twenty copies of the instructions issued to the District Officers in connection with the approaching Census were forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla, and he was requested to furnish copies of Dr. Farr's tables of occupation.	19th do	
29	With reference to his letter No. 168 of the 24th May 1880 to the address of the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was requested to furnish a copy of his proposals for the establishment of a Local Fund dispensary at Hiriyur and of the sanction referred to therein.	Do do	
30	A notification sanctioning the appointments and re-appointments of certain persons as Municipal Commissioners for the Cantonment of Bangalore for the three years commencing from the current official year, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.—Copy sent to to the President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission.	21st do	
31	The President of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission was informed that for reasons stated Mr. R. P. Campbell would be appointed as Municipal Commissioner for the Alsur Division.	Do do	22nd May 1880, Part II, General.
32	A notification appointing Setu Rao to act as Amildar of the Yedatore Taluk during the absence of Raghunath Rao on other duty was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.—Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	Do do	
33	A statement shewing the loss of men and cattle from wild beasts and snakes, and the results of the measures adopted for their extermination during the year 1879, was forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla.	Do do	
34	The deputation of Raghunath Rao, Amildar of the Yedatore Taluk, to represent the Mysore State in the demarcation of the boundary line between this Province and Coimbatore and the appointment of Setu Rao to act for him, were sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
35	In reply, the Proprietor of the Mysore Book Depôt Press was informed that no spare copy of the Revenue Manual was available.	Do do	
36	In reply, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, was informed that the pension application of Mahomed Gause, Police Inspector of the Kavaledurga Taluk, had been returned to the Deputy Accountant General, duly verified on the 15th instant, and a petition from the said individual received from the Secretary, General Department, was returned to him.	Do do	
37	A notification granting three months' privilege leave to Svetadri Iyengar, Amildar of the Devanhalli Taluk, and appointing Govindarajulu Naidu, Amildar of the Shikarpur Taluk, to act for him, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette.—Copies of the above were forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners of the Bangalore and Shimoga Districts, and to Govindarajulu Naidu.	22nd do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
38	An application, dated 21st June 1880 with its eight enclosures, received from Mr. Nepean Smith, Advocate, was forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District for report.	23rd June 1880.	
39	In reply, orders were issued to the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District to remove Kathavalli and his family from the office of Pujari of the temple of Bevinhalli Kariyamma in the Hiriyur Taluk.	Do do	10th Sep. 1879, Part II, Genl.
40	Form C of deaths registered in the Mysore and Coorg Provinces for November and December 1879, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.	Do do	
41	The Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District was requested to report on the subject of an application from Mr. N. Smith, Advocate, and to state the grounds of the appeal therein referred to.	Do do	
42	A notification appointing Sitaramaiya, Assessor and Appraiser of the Mysore Town Municipality, to act as Amildar of the Heggaddevankote Taluk during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Gopalkrishnaiengar, or until further orders, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.—Copy forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District.	24th do	5th June 1880, Part II, Genl.
43	A notification appointing the Deputy Surgeon General, Her Majesty's Forces, Mysore Division and Ceded Districts, as *ex-officio* member of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission, consequent on the abolition of the office of the Deputy Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.	Do do	17th instant, Part II, General.
44	A notification granting Krishnaiengar, Amildar of the Chitaldroog Taluk, four weeks' privilege leave, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.	25th do	
45	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was informed that no rates of reward were authoritatively fixed in 1878 for the destruction of locusts, but that certain rates were sanctioned in certain cases, and that with reference to those rates he might pass such rewards as he might consider to be required in each case.	Do do	20th May 1880, Part II, Genl.
46	In reply, the Deputy Commissioner of the Chitaldroog District was informed that the instructions contained in Chief Commissioner's Proceedings No. 1376—Mis 328, dated 11th instant, would acquaint such of the District and Taluk officials as know English with what is required to be done in connection with the approaching Census, and that if found necessary subsequently, Kanarese translations of the proceedings would be issued.	Do do	11th instant, Part I, G.
47	The proceedings of an ordinary meeting of the Bangalore Cantonment Municipal Commission, dated 22nd June 1880, were forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication with a request that twenty-five spare copies of the same might be forwarded to the Municipal President and three copies to this Office.	29th do	
48	In forwarding copy of docket No. 235—76 of the 25th June 1880 from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, stating that Kallimulla Khan, Forest Ranger, was appointed 3rd Class Police Inspector and posted to the Hassan District, Kallimulla Khan was directed to join his appointment forthwith and report to this Office the date on which he joined his appointment up to which he would be considered to have been on leave without allowances.	30th do	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

PART II.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(EDUCATIONAL.)

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

MYSORE.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that Mr. Leonard had been taken on the establishment of this Office from the 1st May 1880 and that from that date he would draw the whole of his pay from this Office.	3rd June 1880.	
2	A copy of letter No. 22, dated 1st June 1880, from the Head Master of the High School at Chitaldroog, was forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Palace Establishments for disposal with reference to previous orders.	5th do	22nd May 1880, Part II, Edl.
3	With reference to an indent for books received from the Director of Public Instruction, he was requested to report the terms upon which the supply was obtained, &c.	Do do	
4	The Superintending Engineer was requested to appoint a committee for the examination of the students of the second class of the Lower Department of the School of Engineering and Natural Science.—Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction.	7th do	
5	An Urdu periodical on Hygiene, designated the "Guardian of Health," published at Lahore, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for report as to the advisability of subscribing for a few copies.	10th do	
6	At the request of the Director of Public Instruction, sanction was conveyed to the payment of Rs. 5 per mensem on account of house rent for the Hindustani School at Channapatna.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General.	14th do	
7	In reply, the Director of Public Instruction was informed that H. Venkatramaiya, Maramat Mutsaddi of the Chitaldroog District, could not be allowed a higher stipend than Rs. 6 per mensem during his stay at the Engineering School.	19th do	
8	The purchase of certain school books was sanctioned, and the Director of Public Instruction was requested to submit a bill for the actual charges incurred, on receipt of the books, for final adjustment.	21st do	5th instant, Part II, Edl.
9	A notification appointing Mr. C. M. Leonard, B. A., as Head Master of the Maha Raja's College, Mysore, and Mr. A. G. King, B. A., to act as Head Master of the Shimoga College, was forwarded to the Compiler of the Mysore Gazette for publication.—Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction.	23rd do	
10	The expenditure of Rs. 600 incurred by the Principal of the Bangalore Central College in purchasing prize and reference books was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Director of Public Instruction and the Deputy Accountant General.	Do do	
11	The appointment of Mr. A. E. Adolphus as 1st Assistant Master of the Bangalore Central College was sanctioned.—Communicated to the Deputy Accountant General and the Director of Public Instruction.	26th do	
12	In forwarding for opinion letter No. 1078 of the 23rd June 1880, from the Director of Public Instruction requesting sanction to	30th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	the ground floor of the old Taluk Cutcherry at Shimoga being occupied by the Kanarese and Hindustani Schools, the Deputy Commissioner of the Shimoga District was requested to state how he would propose to provide buildings for the School, the Chattram, and the Anche Office at Shimoga.		
13	The arrangements made to find temporary employment for Mr. Hodson, late Inspector of Schools in this Province, were reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and the Government were urged to provide this officer with a permanent appointment.	30th June 1880.	

MYSORE CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

C. RANGACHARLU,
Revenue Secretary.

COORG PROVINCE,

JUNE 1880.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

J. D. GORDON, Esq., C. S. I., B. C. S.,

CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PART I—A, IN EXTENSO.

JUDICIAL.—*Nil.*
REVENUE.—*Nil.*
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.—*Nil.*
EDUCATIONAL.

PART II—B, IN ABSTRACT.

JUDICIAL.
REVENUE.
FINANCIAL.
GENERAL.
EDUCATIONAL.

BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1880.

PART I.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6
x Nos. this rogs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
to 2	*Coorg Dispensary Establishment.* Sanctioning for six months and calling further report.	No. 351—35, dated 28th June 1880.	..	...	1 to 4
3 to 4	*Mercara Jail Guard.* Sanctioning an establishment of peons for—	No. 362—7, dated 29th June 1880.	..	...	5 to 10

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 28th June 1880.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta, No. 1153—H. R. and A. 66, dated 16th February 1880.

I am desired by the Chief Commissioner to submit for the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council the enclosed proposition statement for the increase of pay to the Coorg Dispensary Establishment.

2. The amount originally sanctioned for the Dispensary Establishment was Rs. 52—8—0, *viz.*, Rs. 32—8—0 for the Mercara Dispensary and Rs. 20 for that of Virarajendrapet; but, as far back as 1869 the rate of pay having been found too low to retain good servants, on the urgent recommendation of the Dispensary Committee, a sum of Rs. 9—8—0 was sanctioned as extra allowance to the Mercara Dispensary Establishment from the Dispensary Funds which were then considered to be at the disposal of the Committee.

3. When the old scale was fixed the number of in-patients in the Mercara Dispensary was 9, and since it has gradually increased to an average of 36, being four times the original number. The work of the establishment naturally enough has proportionately increased.

4. In spite of the increased allowance, referred to in para 2, the rate of pay is felt to be inadequate and unattractive, and the Civil Surgeon urges the necessity of increasing the pay of the establishment in the following terms :—

"Servants are very difficult to retain in Coorg even when well paid and with little to do, but when their work is doubled, as it has been lately in the Dispensary, and when there was no corresponding increase of pay, it is all but impossible to get servants of any kind who will remain for any length of time. Sweepers especially are particularly difficult to deal with, as Rs. 7 is a very small monthly income to them. A sweeper who attends at 3 or 4 private houses will make something like Rs. 15 per month, whereas at the Dispensary the work is so constant that a sweeper has no chance of obtaining any extra employment."

5. In applying for the increase the requirements of the Dispensaries are carefully estimated so that 1 leechman at Rs. 5 and 1 ward cooly at Rs. 6 originally sanctioned are eliminated, their services not being required.

6. The sanctioned cost per mensem is Rs. 52—8—0 and that proposed Rs. 90—8—0. The net increase involved is Rs. 38 per mensem or Rs. 456 per annum.

7. I am further directed to submit that in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, considering the urgency of the matter, the Chief Commissioner has sanctioned the increase in his Proceedings No. 450—61, dated 7th August last, copy of which is herein enclosed, and Mr. Gordon trusts that the action taken by him will be approved of.

Tabular Statement of Proposition by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

Extract of Department of Government of India.		Office to which the Proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.									Proposition.									Grounds of Proposition.	Local Government's Recommendation.	Orders of the Government of India.		
			Present Scale.					Proposed Scale.				Permanent.					Temporary.						Foreign Department.	Financial Department.	
												Increase.			Decrease.		Increase.			Decrease.					
No.	Date.		No.	Designation.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Designation.	Rs	A.	P	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.				Remarks.	Remarks.	Orders.
		Civil Dispensary, Mercara.		1 Peon ...	7	0	0		1 Compounder ...	10	0	0	10	0	0								The Civil Surgeon reports in his letter dated 11th February 1879, No. 12, that at the time that the scale of Establishment and pay was drawn the usual average of in-patients was 9, whereas for the past 2 years, the average has been 36 and now that the relief kitchen has been closed is more likely to be 40, the present number being 44, also that it is impossible to get servants of any kind without corresponding increase of pay.				
				1 Ward Cooly ...	6	0	0		1 Peon ...	8	0	0	1	0	0												
				1 Cook ...	5	0	0		1 Cook ...	8	0	0	3	0	0												
				1 Leechman ...	5	0	0									6	0	0									
				1 Woman Cooly ...	3	8	0		1 Woman Cooly ...	6	0	0	2	8	0												
				1 Waterman ..	3	0	0		1 Waterman ...	7	8	0	4	8	0												
				1 Toti ..	3	0	0		1 Toti ...	8	0	0	5	0	0												
									2nd Cook ...	8	0	0	8	0	0												
									2nd Toti ...	8	0	0	8	0	0												
				Total	32	8	0			63	8	0	42	0	0	11	0	0									
				Cost per annum ...	390	0	0			762	0	0															
		Civil Dispensary, Virajpet.		1 Cook ...	8	0	0		1 Cook ...	8	0	0															
				1 Ward Cooly ...	6	0	0		1 Ward Cooly ...	6	0	0															
				1 Guard Peon ...	6	0	0		1 Guard Peon ...	6	0	0															
									1 Sweeper ...	7	0	0	7	0	0								The Civil Surgeon states in his docket dated 6th March 1878, No. 27, that a sweeper is urgently required.				
				Total.....	20	0	0			27	0	0	7	0	0												
				Cost per annum ...	240	0	0			324	0	0															
				Total.....	630	0	0		Total	1,086	0	0															
									Deduct present Cost.....	630	0	0															
									Net Increase.....	456	0	0															

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 28th June 1880.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, (Medical) No. 193, dated Simla, the 19th April 1880.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1153—66, dated the 16th February last, submitting a proposition statement for an increase of pay to the Coorg Dispensary Establishment involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 38 per mensem.

2. In reply, I am to observe that grants to Dispensaries should be strictly limited and that funds for the maintenance of Dispensaries should as far as possible be raised from local subscriptions. The Governor General in Council does not consider it right to tax the country in order to keep up establishments of this kind, and is disposed to disallow the increase on this ground; but under the circumstances of the present case His Excellency in Council sanctions the increased expenditure recommended, for a period of six months only from the date of this letter.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, To the Secretary to Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla, No. 157—11, dated Ootacamund, 12th May 1880.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge Mr. Daukes' letter No. 193, dated 19th April 1880, conveying sanction for six months only to the increase of cost of establishment employed in the Mercara Dispensary as applied for in my letter No. 1153—66, dated 16th February last.

2. With reference to para 2 I am directed to state that the Chief Commissioner did not apply for an increased grant to the Mercara Dispensary funds, which are supported as far as possible by local subscriptions. The increased cost of establishment was reported to be absolutely unavoidable, and it received the sanction of the Chief Commissioner in August last, but the Comptroller General having brought to notice that the sanction of the Government of India was necessary application was accordingly made for the same.

From the Superintendent of Coorg, To the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, General Department, No. 161—43, dated 12th June 1880.

In submitting the enclosed extract from objection statement dated 29th May 1880, No. S. D.—342 on the 1st and 2nd List of Payments of the Coorg Treasury for March 1880, received from the Comptroller General, pointing out that the increased establishment of the Dispensary was sanctioned for 6 months only in order of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 19th April 1880, No. 193, I have the honor to submit that the order quoted has not been communicated to this Office and to solicit that sanction for the continuance of the increased charge may be kindly obtained.

The sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the increased establishment was conveyed in Proceedings dated 9th August 1879, No. 450—61.

Objection Statement shewing the Result of Audit and Examination of the 1st and 2nd List of Payments of the Coorg Treasury for the Month of March 1880.

Date of Receipt or payment.	No. of voucher.	Nature of receipt or payment.	Amount awaiting clearance.	Amount for recovery.	Nature of error or objection.	Orders of the Comptroller General thereon.	Explanation or Remarks.
1880 March.	274	Permanent Establishment of the Mercara Civil Dispensary from 1st March 1879 to 30th September 1879 at Rs. 25-8-0 per mensem 164—8—0. Do from 1st October 1879 to 29th February 1880 at 31 per mensem 155—0—0.	155		Objected to for want of further sanction of the Government of India as the increased establishment was sanctioned for 6 months only, *vide* Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department No. 193, dated 19th April 1880.	Please obtain and furnish the sanction of the Government to the continuance of the increased charge hereon.	

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department,
28th June 1880.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, To the Comptroller General, Calcutta, No. 308—Fl. 34, dated 18th June 1880.

His objection statement No. S.D. —342, dated 29th May 1880, to the address of the Treasury Officer, Coorg.

With reference to the above, invites his attention to this Office No. 158—16, dated 12th May 1880, forwarding copy of letter No. 157—11, dated the 12th idem, soliciting the sanction of the Government of India to the increased cost of the Dispensary Establishment and informs him that the orders, when received, will be duly communicatd to him.

Coorg Chief Commissioner's Office, No. 309—D 39, dated 18th June 1880.
Copy forwarded for information to the Superintendent of Coorg, in reply to his No. 161—43, dated the 12th instant.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg (Medical), No. 292, dated Simla, the 15th June 1880.

In reply to your letter No. 157—11, dated the 12th ultimo, I am directed to say that as the increased cost of the Coorg Dispensary Establishments (sanctioned for six months only in Home Department letter No. 193, dated the 19th April last) has been incurred under your orders since August 1879, no retrenchment will be made in the past expenditure. But I am to add that after the 1st May 1880 the increased charge, if incurred, must be met by local contributions.

No. 351—Fl. 35, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER THEREON.—The Government of India letter No. 193, dated 19th April, sanctioned the increased expenditure for the Coorg Dispensary Establishment for six months from the date of that letter, *i. e.*, up to 18th October 1880. The Comptroller General's objection statement of 29th May 1880 quoting that order and disallowing the charge from 1st October 1879 to 29th February 1880 therefore appears to have been passed on a misapprehension, but in any case past expenditure is now sanctioned.

2. The Comptroller General is now requested to pass the charge up to 18th October 1880, and meanwhile the Superintendent of Coorg will submit proposals for meeting the increased pay from local subscriptions.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Comptroller General.
„ Superintendent of Coorg.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 29th June 1880.

From the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 104. Police, dated Fort William, 13th March 1880.

With reference to the accompanying correspondence* received from the Government of Madras regarding the severity of the duties at present imposed upon the wing of the 40th Native Infantry at Mercara, I am directed to request that the Government of India may be informed of the result of the enquiries mentioned in para 3 of your letter No. 491—28, dated the 13th August 1879, in regard to the substitution of Police for Military guards for the Jail and Treasury at Mercara. If you agree to the substitution of Police guards, the necessary proposition statement should be submitted.

*No. 651, dated 29th January 1880, and enclosures, to the Military Department.

From the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, Military Department, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department. No. 651, Distribution of Army, dated Fort Saint George, 29th January 1880.

In forwarding, for the consideration of the Government of India, the annexed copy of Proceedings of this Government No. 650, dated 29th January 1880, I am directed to state that His Grace the Governor in Council concurs in the suggestion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that a wing of Native Infantry would be a sufficient force for the French Rocks and Mercara garrisons respectively if the local civil guards were provided by the Police.

2. It will be seen from the correspondence that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore also considers that a wing at each station would be adequate for military purposes.

3. With reference, however, to his opinion that it would be still better to detach a company of British Infantry to Mercara from Cannanore, I am to solicit the attention of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council to the correspondence, as per margin, on this point embodied in the papers now forwarded.

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 493—4, dated 13th August 1879.
From the Quarter Master General, No. 1807, dated 25th September 1879. (with three original letters and four plans to be returned).
To the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 5679, dated 11th October 1879.
From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1032—6, dated 17th January 1880.

Government of Madras, Military Department, Distribution of Army, No. 650, dated 29th January 1880.

Read the following papers :—

From Brigadier General F. W. Jebb, Adjutant General, To Col. J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 30th June 1879, No. 280.

I have the honor to forward, for submission to Government, a letter with enclosures from the Officer Commanding Mysore Division, reporting on the severity of the duties imposed on the men of the wing, 40th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Mercara : the number of nights in bed only 1¾, whilst the regulations prescribe 3 nights as the number, below which a special report should be made to bring the severity of the duty to notice.

2. General Payn reports that the guards have been reduced as much as possible, but fears this will not improve matters as the sick list is increasing daily.

3. The Chief Commissioner was requested by General Payn to relieve the jail guard by a police guard, but, though Mr. Gordon has promised to look into the matter, he holds out but little hope of being able to relieve the military guard.

4. The strength of the wing (Head-quarters) at Mercara is:—

8 Native Officers.	10 Drummers.
1 Havildar Major.	27 Naigues.
20 Havildars.	314 Privates.

Of these 314 Privates 154 are accounted for in various ways (as per Distribution Statement attached), leaving only 160 Privates for guard and orderly duty. Since the reduction of regimental guards by General Payn's order, the daily number on guard and employed as orderlies is :—

1 Native Officer.	6 Naigues.
3 Havildars.	44 Privates.
1 Drummer.	

which with these reduced guards does not give 3 nights in bed to any, except any officers and drummers.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 29th June 1880.

5. The Commander-in-Chief begs that immediate steps may be taken to induce the Chief Commissioner of Mysore to relieve the sepoy guards at the Jail and Treasury at Mercara by Police or any other means that may be practicable.

6. His Excellency has more than once brought to the notice of Government the extreme distaste of the sepoy for service at Mercara; they suffer considerably both as to comfort and health and it is hopeless to maintain efficiency or a proper spirit in the Native Regiments if the men are overworked as is here represented.

7. Sir Neville Chamberlain would again call attention to the fact that all our Native Regiments with one or two exceptions, are below their proper complement, and that, there is reason to believe, one of the causes which deter recruits from coming in is the very heavy guard duties imposed as a rule throughout the army, and that no class of men can be expected with this constant tax on their time, to meet all the requirements that are now exacted from the native soldier.

8. I am to add (in explanation of how it is the duties at Mercara come so hard now on the 40th Regiment, Native Infantry) that it is in consequence of the call for troops from this Presidency which has left the 40th Regiment to do all the duties at Mercara and the French Rocks, which before had been done by two Regiments (28th and 30th Regiments).

From Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, dated Ootacamund, 11th July 1879, No 3720.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having brought to the notice of this Government the severity of guard duty imposed on the men of the wing, 40th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Mercara, I am desired by His Grace the Governor in Council to request that you will be good enough to take the matter into consideration and cause early steps to be taken to relieve the sepoy guards at the Jail and Treasury by Police or any other means that may be practicable.

From W. J. Cuningham, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, To Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Bangalore 17th July 1879, No. 383—3.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3720, dated 11th July 1879, on the subject of the severity of guard duty imposed on the men of the wing, 40th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Mercara, and in reply to state that the subject having already been brought under the consideration of the Chief Commissioner by Major General W. Payn, C. B, Commanding Mysore Division, I addressed him, under the Chief Commissioner's instructions, a letter, copy of which I have the honor to enclose, explanatory of the circumstances of the Coorg Province which render it impossible to relieve the Military guards without going to considerable expense and obtaining the previous sanction of the Government of India.

2. I am desired to inquire whether, after perusal of the enclosed letter, His Grace in Council still wishes steps to be taken to increase the Police at Mercara with a view to relieving the Military of guard duty.

From Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, dated Ootacamund, 4th August 1879, No. 4242.

In reply to your letter No. 383—3, dated 17th July 1879, I am directed by His Grace the Governor in Council to state that, as there is now only a wing of Native Infantry at Mercara, the guard duty at the Jail and Treasury cannot any longer be taken by Madras troops.

2. This Government do not consider that there is any military reason for increasing the present garrison of the station, nor do they think it expedient to withdraw any portion of the detachment at the French Rocks (which has to provide for guard duty at Mysore) for ordinary Jail duties at Mercara. Such a course would necessitate the maintenance of additional quarters, and, not being for military but for civil purposes, would probably be more expensive to the Province than the provision of the necessary police or other guards.

3. As the health of the men is suffering and the necessity for relieving them of the guard duty urgent, I am desired to request that you will again take this matter into early consideration.

From Brigadier General H. O'Connell, Quarter master General, To Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 26th July 1879, No. 1068.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 29th June 1880.

With reference to para 2 of O. G., 23rd June 1879, No. 3344, I have the honor, by order, to state that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a wing of a Native Regiment is sufficient to occupy Mercara, and to request that the Government of India may be addressed with the view of deciding that a wing shall be the permanent garrison of that post.

2. The climate of Mercara is not suited for the natives of the plains. The men suffer from the extreme humidity and the feverishness of the place.

3. On military grounds there seems no reason for keeping a whole regiment at Mercara. At present the guard duty is severe for a wing, but that is in consequence of the Jail guard at Mercara being taken by the Military. This might be remedied. Such guards should be taken by the Police, and His Excellency recommends that the Government of India be requested to direct this to be done at Mercara in conformity with the practice elsewhere.

4. A Native Infantry Regiment can be divided between Mercara and the French Rocks, a wing at each place.

From Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, To the Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg, dated Ootacamund, 7th August 1879, No. 4298.

In forwarding, for your information, the annexed copy of a letter* from the Quartermaster General, I am directed to request that His Grace the Governor in Council may be favored with an expression of your views on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's proposal to reduce the permanent garrison of Mercara to a force not exceeding a wing of Native Infantry.

* No. 1008, dated 26th July 1879.

2. I am to remark that ordinary Jail and Treasury guards, which form the only duty apparently calling for a larger force, are throughout the Madras Presidency taken by Police.

From W. J. Cuningham, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, To Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1879, No. 493—4.

In reply to your letters No. 4242, dated 4th August, and 4298, dated 7th August, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to inform you that the Government of India have been addressed with a view to permitting the Chief Commissioner to entertain a sufficient force of Police at Mercara to relieve the Native Infantry garrison of the Jail and Treasury guards.

2. With reference to the question of the garrison required at Mercara, I am directed to state that, in Mr. Gordon's opinion, a wing of a Regiment is sufficient for military purposes, but copy of a more detailed expression of opinion, which has been submitted to the Army Organization, &c., Commission, is herewith forwarded for the information of the Government of Madras.

From W. J. Cuningham, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, To the President, Army Organization, &c., Commission, Simla, dated Bangalore, 13th August 1879, No. 480—77.

In continuation of my letter to your address, No. 3814—51, dated the 5th instant, reporting on the military requirements of Mysore and Coorg, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward copies of correspondence with the Madras Government on the subject of the Mercara garrison, and to report in connection therewith that, in Mr. Gordon's opinion, it would be less expensive and on other grounds preferable if, instead of keeping a wing of a Native Infantry Regiment at Mercara, a company of European Regiment stationed not far off, at Cannanore, were placed in detachment at Mercara.

Letter No. 3729, dated 11th July 1879, from the Secretary to Madras Government, Military Department.
Letter No. 383—3, dated 17th July 1879, to the Secretary to Madras Government, Military Department, with enclosure.
Letter No. 4242, dated 4th August 1879, from the Secretary to Madras Government, Military Department.
Letter No. 4298, dated 7th August 1879, from the Secretary to Madras Government, Military Department.

2. The Military being relieved of the present guard duties at the Jail and Treasury, a company of Europeans would, Mr. Gordon believes, be amply sufficient for all military purposes, and, whereas the climate of Mercara is unsuitable to the natives of the plains and causes sickness and dissatisfaction among the sepoys, to the European soldiers stationed in the enervating climate of the western coast an occasional change to Mercara would be exceedingly acceptable and beneficial. The existing accommodation would probably amply suffice for one company of Europeans.

3. If it should also be determined to reduce the French Rocks garrison to a wing of a Native Regiment, which Mr. Gordon believes is quite sufficient, the detachment could as easily now be supplied from Bangalore, and more easily hereafter when the State Railway to Mysore is open,

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 29th June 1880.

From Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, To the Quartermaster General, No. 4622, dated Ootacamund, 22nd August 1879.

Referred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for favor of opinion.

From Major J. Ewing, Officiating Quartermaster General, To Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Ootacamund, 25th September 1879, No. 1807.

In returning your reference order* No. 4622, dated 22nd August 1879, I have the honor, by order, to forward the correspondence as per margin, and to inform you that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief thinks that putting the soldiers in the lower story of the Palace at Mercara would bring them into undue proximity to the Officers, and that from personal inspection His Excellency knows that the latter story is dark and unventilated and some of the rooms unfit for occupation by Europeans.

* On the subject of the location of a company of a European Regiment at Mercara instead of a wing of a Native Infantry Regiment.

1. Letter from Officer Commanding Mysore Division, No. 427, dated 20th September 1879, to the Quartermaster General.
2. Letter from Officer Commanding Mercara, No. 95, dated 16th September 1879, to the Assistant Quartermaster General, Mysore Division.
3. Letter from Executive Engineer, Coorg Division, No. 1896—780, dated 15th September 1879, to the Officer Commanding Mercara.
4. Four plans.

2. During the monsoon the place is deluged with rain, and, unless the buildings are very different from what they now are, they would not be considered adapted to European troops.

3. His Excellency would recommend, before anything further is done in this matter, that the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg should be asked whether he would recommend to the Government of India such an expenditure as would be necessary.

4. His Excellency further imagines that the cost is under-estimated by the Executive Engineer, Coorg Division, considering where the place is and what the re-roofing of the palace a few years back did cost.

From Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, dated Ootacamund, 11th October 1879, No. 5679.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 493—4, dated 13th August 1879, I am directed to annex, for your information, extract (paras 1, 2, and 4) from the Quartermaster General, No. 1807, dated 25th September 1879, with three original enclosures and four plans, and to state that, in the opinion of this Government, it is probable that the expense of providing for European troops in the climate of Mercara will outweigh any possible advantages, which moreover are not clearly seen.

From W. J. Cuningham, Esq., Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, To Colonel J. Michael, C. S. I., Secretary to Government, Military Department, dated Bangalore, 17th January 1880, No. 1032—6.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5679, dated 11th October 1879, regarding the inconvenience of providing for European troops in the climate of Mercara and to return the enclosures received therewith.

No. 650, dated 29th January 1880.

Order thereon :—Ordered that the foregoing correspondence be forwarded to the Government of India for consideration, with reference to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's suggestion (Quartermaster General's letter No. 1068, dated 26th July 1879), in which His Grace the Governor in Council concurs, that the garrisons of the French Rocks and Mercara respectively be reduced to a wing of Native Infantry, local civil guards being furnished by the Police.

From the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, To the Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Simla, No. 164—12, dated Ootacamund, 10th May 1880.

In reply to your letter No. 104, dated 13th March 1880, I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to forward a proposition statement providing for a Police force of 2 Karikars, 4 Jamadars and 33 Chaukidars for the Mercara Jail and Treasury guard. The proposed rate of pay is, I am to say, essential in order to procure men of the requisite class. The strength of the proposed guard has been fixed with regard to the strength maintained now by the Military, and is more fully explained in the Superintendent's letter No. 61—40, dated 30th April last, copy of which is enclosed. The pay of the Police force now recommended comes to Rs. 4,728, clothing is estimated at Rs. 757, and there will in all probability be other contingent charges, which will bring up the total cost to Rs. 5,600. Funds for the above will be provided by a supplemental budget which will be submitted if the present proposition receives sanction.

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Financial Department, 29th June 1880.

2. The Chief Commissioner considers it probable that accommodation may be found for the police in the sepoys' lines, without having to build huts for them, but for arms some small expenditure will be required and will be dealt with subsequently.

Tabular Statement of Proposition submitted by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

No.	Date.	Office to which the Proposition refers.	Nature of Charge.								Proposition.												Grounds of Proposition.	Orders of the Govt. of India.		
			Present Scale.				Proposed Scale.				Permanent.						Temporary.							Local Government recommendations.	Remarks.	Financial Department.
			No.	Designation.	Rs.	As	P.	No.	Designation.	Rs.	As	P.	Increase.			Decrease.			Increase.			Decrease.					
													Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs	As	P.			
								2	Karikars at Rs. 16 per mensem ...	32	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	In consequence of the proposed withdrawal of the Military guard from the duties of the Jail and Treasury, it will be necessary to entertain Police...			
								2	Jamadars at Rs. 14 ...	28	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
								2	Do at Rs. 12 ...	24	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The rate of pay proposed is higher than that given to ordinary peons, as it is advisable to obtain good men, Coorgs, if possible for this duty ...			
								13	Chaukidars at Rs. 10 ...	130	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
								20	Do at Rs. 9 ..	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
									Total Cost per mensem.....	394	0	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
									Per annum ...	4,728	0	0	4,728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				

From the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, To the Chief Commissioner of Coorg,
(Police) No. 187, dated Simla, the 17th June 1880.

I am directed to acknowlege the receipt of your letter No. 164—12, dated the 10th ultimo, submitting a proposition statement for a Police force, as detailed in the margin, in substitution for the military guards hitherto employed for the Jail and Treasury at Mercara.

				Rs.
2	Karikars	at Rs. 16	per mensem	... 32
2	Jamadars	„ Rs. 14	„ „	... 28
2	Jamadars	„ Rs. 12	„ „	... 24
13	Chaukidars	„ Rs. 10	„ „	... 130
20	Do	„ Rs. 9	„ „	... 180
				Rs. 394 p. m.
				or Rs. 4,728 p. a.
	Cost of clothing			Rs. 757 „
	Probable cost of contingencies			Rs. 115 „
				Rs. 5,600 p. a.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council doubts the necessity for sanctioning so large an addition to the Police merely to furnish one sentry for the Treasury and outside guards for a Jail with an average of about 100 prisoners.

As the strength of Military guards has hitherto been three Non-Commissioned Officers and fifteen Privates, it appears to the Governor General in Council that the following addition to the Coorg Police would meet the requirements :—

Head Constables.	Constables.	
1	4	for the Treasury guard.
2	12	for the Jail guard.

The cost of the above arrangement, calculating the pay of the policemen at the rates proposed by you, would be :—

1	Head Constable	16	Rs. p. m.
1	Do	14	„
1	Do	12	„
6	Constables at 10 Rs. each per mensem ..	60	„
10	Do at 9 do	90	„
		Rs. 192	p. m.
		or Rs. 2,304	p. a.
	Cost of clothing and contingencies at Rs. 10 per annum all round per man.	Rs.. 190	
	Total...	Rs. 2,494	p. a.

His Excellency in Council accordingly sanctions this expenditure ; but I am to add that the pay of the Policemen at the rates proposed by you is sanctioned on the understanding that you are satisfied that such high rates will not cause dissatisfaction or a demand for increased pay on the part of the rest of the Coorg Police.

No. 362—J. 7, DATED BANGALORE, 29TH JUNE 1880.

ORDER.—The strength of the Military guards hitherto placed over the Mercara Jail and Treasury was 3 Non-Commissioned Officers and 15 Privates, and General Payn stated in his letter of 24th May 1879 that it was necessary, in order to provide these guards, that the men of the garrison should go on duty every alternate day, whereby their health suffered from the severity of the duty. When the Superintendent of Coorg proposed a Police Force of 6 Officers and 33 men for the purpose of furnishing these guards, the Chief Commissioner considered the number as low as could be allowed for it, with the smallest margin for casualties, for the same strength of guards and for the employment of the men every alternate day. The Government of India in their letter No. 187, dated 17th instant, have however only sanctioned three Officers and 16 men ; if therefore the former strength of guards must be maintained this provides but a margin of one man to relieve the force from perpetual duty ; but before making any further representation in the matter the Superintendent will report the strength of the guard actually necessary in the Jail and at the Treasury respectively, the number of sentries maintained at each place and the time each man is on sentry duty so as to shew the actual time in every 24 hours that each man would have to be (1) on guard (2) on sentry duty.

2. Meanwhile the numbers sanctioned by Government may be entertained, and even if they be insufficient to relieve the Regiment entirely they may do so partially by taking the Jail or by taking day-guards or night-guards as the Superintendent and the Colonel Commanding the 40th M. N. I. may arrange. With regard to the rate of pay, the Chief Commissioner observes that of the Police Force already entertained for Mercara, Daffedars get 9 and 10 rupees a month and peons only 7. The guard peons paid at 10 rupees will get more than a second class Daffedar of the regular Police, but the guard force now sanctioned must be looked upon as apart from the regular Police and as forming a special and superior force to which members of the Police should look for promotion if their conduct is good and the pay of these guards need not be placed in comparison with that of the Police in the Town.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Superintendent of Coorg.
Comptroller General, for information.

PART I.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

A.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Index Nos. of the Progs.	Subject.	Nos. and Dates of Proceedings.	Date of Report to the Secretary of State for India.	Nos. and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Page.
1 to 2	*Coorg Educational Report for* 1879—80. Reviewing the—	No. 256—E. 6, dated 8th June 1880.	...	...	1 to 2

Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Educational Department, 8th June 1880.

READ—

The Coorg Educational Report for 1879—80 forwarded with the Director of Public Instruction's letter No. 688, dated 31st May 1880.

No. 256—EDL. 6, DATED MYSORE, 8TH JUNE 1880.

REVIEW BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—In the Review of the Educational Report for the year 1878—79 it was noted that the chief operations of that year had been the formation of a High School at Mercara and the release of the Inspector from all teaching by the appointment of Mr. Marsden to the High School. In the Report of the past year the results of these changes are recorded and, so far as they have gone, there is good reason to be satisfied.

2. In Mercara itself education has made somewhat rapid advances and the increasing popularity of the Central Institution necessitated the addition of four Assistant Masters. The lower forms of the school having been classed with Primary schools the salaries of the Masters in charge of them have been transferred from Provincial to Local Fund, as is the case in other Primary schools; the money thus made available for the pay of Assistant Masters teaching the upper forms has been supplemented by raising the fees charged in the school and it is a healthy sign that by this means it has been possible to increase the staff without increased expenditure of Government money.

3. Nor has the movement been confined to Mercara alone, for in the Nâds the evidences of greater interest being taken in education appear in various ways. Pupils in Nâd schools—especially girls—have increased in numbers, a school has been opened for the instruction of the children of coolies working on coffee estates, and in one instance some of the jungle tribe of Betta Kurubars have expressed a desire to have their children educated; besides this several native gentlemen and a few village communities have evinced their interest in the spread of education in a very practical manner by building school houses. To all those whom the Director of Public Instruction has given an honorable place in his Report the Chief Commissioner desires that Mr. Rice will convey his thanks.

4. In the classified and comparative statement given in para 7 of the Report the one High School and one Middle School classed under "Secondary Education" are branches of the same institution in Mercara. At first sight it appears as if the High School had fallen off, but it is explained that the classification made in the preceding year could not be maintained, "the requisite standard not having been attained by all the pupils put down as belonging to that grade." The total number in the High School and Middle School together is not less than the total of 1878—79, and on the other hand the roll of the school, which contains a primary branch also, has risen from 240 to 285, and this notwithstanding that the fees in every class have been materially raised, and in some cases doubled. The Matriculation class in this school is a new feature. No pupil has yet matriculated direct from any school in Coorg, but the attempt will be made for the first time this year.

5. Primary education is supplied in six Primary English schools, one in each taluk, 47 Nâd schools teaching Canarese, and three Hindustani schools. In the English and Canarese schools there has been an increase of pupils, and the prospects of these institutions are good though there are exceptions, and in North Coorg neither the number of schools which it is found possible to keep open, nor the average attendance in them is very encouraging. The Hindustani schools do not flourish and it is reported that the Musalmans shew a dislike to the method in Government schools and rather go to the expense of establishing private schools than accept Government education gratis. If the education afforded in these private seminaries is well directed the preference thus displayed is not to be regretted. These schools are not under regular inspection and their pupils are not included in the statements of numbers under instruction, but it is desirable that they should be examined, and that the

Director of Public Instruction should consider whether, under the circumstances of the Province, it would not be better to provide Hindustani primary education by aiding the indigenous schools rather than by maintaining Government institutions which are evidently so unattractive to the people for whose benefit they exist.

6. The Central School endowment coffee plantation, which was started some years ago under a committee of management, has not hitherto answered the expectation which was formed of it in being a source of income to supplement Educational Funds. The condition of the plantation has recently formed the subject of special enquiry, and in all probability it will be found necessary to change the method of its management.

7. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 22,821, of which Rs. 4,840 was expended from Local Funds on primary vernacular education. The receipts from Local Funds (Plough Tax) amounted to Rs. 5,883 being Rs. 683 over the estimate. Receipts from fees, it is satisfactory to notice, rose from Rs. 879 to Rs. 1,300.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

To—The Director of Public Instruction in Coorg.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the water-marked judicial stamped-papers in his Office may be destroyed in the manner indicated in the Proceedings of the Madras Government No. 406 of 14th March 1878.	9th June 1880.	
2	Copy of Government of India No. 7—562 of 28th May last, regarding the trial of soldiers of Her Majesty's Army by Magistrates below the rank of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, was communicated to the Judicial Commissioner.	12th do	
3	The Chief Commissioner's remarks regarding the Bill to regulate labor in factories were submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.	21st do	
4	A draft regulation for the recovery of arrears of revenue in Coorg was re-transmitted for the approval of the Government of India, with the opinion of the Coorg Headmen thereon.	22nd do	1st April 1880, No. 10—2,
5	Copy of Government of India No. 6—553 of 28th ultimo, regarding the hardships under which Pleaders labor under Section 13 of Act XVIII of 1879 (the Legal Practitioners' Act), was communicated to the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg for issue of any orders necessary.	Do do	
6	Copy of Government of India Notification No. 992, dated 14th instant, regarding the importation of sulphur into British India, was gazetted, and communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	24th do	
7	Rules for the maintenance and custody of live stock in Coorg were gazetted and communicated to the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.	Do do	
8	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that the Chief Commissioner did not understand in what way the appointment of Parpattegars and others under Act XXVIII of 1860 to punish ryots for refusing to work for Government could be of any use.	28th do	18th May 1880, No. 199—16.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of a letter No. 211, dated 17th May 1880, from the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, confirming the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to the relinquishment of a portion of the "Lowden valley" estate in Coorg and authorizing the Chief Commissioner to dispose of applications of a similar nature himself in future, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for information.	3rd June 1880.	
2	Orders on the land taken up by Mr. J. P. Hunt for coffee cultivation without permission were passed and communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	15th do	
3	The sale of certain lands in Coorg in satisfaction of Government dues was approved.	17th do	
4	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that he was competent to deal with estates resigned in whole after payment of all revenue due.	21st do	
5	Further report regarding the proposed rules for the allotment of bâne was called for from the Superintendent of Coorg.	22nd do	10th May 1880, No. 143—7.
6	A list of lands to be resold in satisfaction of Government dues was forwarded to the Proprietor, "Bangalore Spectator" for publication in six issues.	28th do	
7	A notice of re-sale of 9 coffee estates on which purchase money has not been paid was gazetted.—Also forwarded to the Proprietor, "Bangalore Spectator," for publication.	Do do	
8	The re-sale of certain estates in satisfaction of Government dues was sanctioned, and communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
9	The annual report of the survey operations in Coorg for the year 1879—80 was reviewed.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
10	The sale of certain estates reported in the Coorg Superintendent's letter No. 142—19, dated 8th instant, was cancelled, and the practice of Government employés in the Superintendent's and other Offices bidding for lands in satisfaction of Government dues was strictly prohibited.	29th do	
11	A notice of certain rice lands in Coorg to be re-sold in satisfaction of Government dues was gazetted.—Also forwarded to the Proprietor, "Bangalore Spectator."	30th do	
12	In reply certain ryots of Padinalknad Taluk were informed that ment for coffee cultivation on bâne lands cannot be foregone. the pay	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPT.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
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2	Orders on the land taken up by Mr. J. P. Hunt for coffee cultivation without permission were passed and communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	15th do	
3	The sale of certain lands in Coorg in satisfaction of Government dues was approved.	17th do	
4	In reply, the Superintendent of Coorg was informed that he was competent to deal with estates resigned in whole after payment of all revenue due.	21st do	
5	Further report regarding the proposed rules for the allotment of bâne was called for from the Superintendent of Coorg.	22nd do	10th May 1880, No. 143—7.
6	A list of lands to be resold in satisfaction of Government dues was forwarded to the Proprietor, "Bangalore Spectator" for publication in six issues.	28th do	
7	A notice of re-sale of 9 coffee estates on which purchase money has not been paid was gazetted.—Also forwarded to the Proprietor, "Bangalore Spectator," for publication.	Do do	
8	The re-sale of certain estates in satisfaction of Government dues was sanctioned, and communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
9	The annual report of the survey operations in Coorg for the year 1879—80 was reviewed.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
10	The sale of certain estates reported in the Coorg Superintendent's letter No. 142—19, dated 8th instant, was cancelled, and the practice of Government employés in the Superintendent's and other Offices bidding for lands in satisfaction of Government dues was strictly prohibited.	29th do	
11	A notice of certain rice lands in Coorg to be re-sold in satisfaction of Government dues was gazetted.—Also forwarded to the Proprietor, "Bangalore Spectator."	30th do	
12	In reply certain ryots of Padinalknad Taluk were informed that ment for coffee cultivation on bâne lands cannot be foregone. the pay	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	The travelling allowance bills of Mr. C. Subbaiya, 2nd Assistant Superintendent, for the months of January, February and March 1880, were returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	3rd June 1880.	
2	A bill submitted by the Proprietor, "Bangalore Spectator," amounting to Rs. 92—12—0, being the charges for advertising the sale of certain coffee estates in Coorg, was forwarded to the Superintendent, for remitting the amount to this Office.	11th do	
3	On the Superintendent's recommendation, the continuance for this year of the patrolling establishment of Police Inspectors to prevent thefts of coffee in Coorg, was sanctioned.	12th do	
4	Copies of Government of India letter No. 248, dated 27th ultimo, sanctioning till 31st July 1881, the continuance of the pay of his rank to K. Appaiya, Coorg Medical Subordinate, studying in the Medical College at Madras, were communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg, to the Deputy Surgeon General, Comptroller General, and K. Appaiya for information.	Do do	
5	The receipt of Rs. 15, being the charges for advertising the right of collecting tolls in Coorg, was acknowledged to the Superintendent of Coorg.	14th do	
6	Do Rs. 12—6—6, being the contingent charges of this Office do do.	Do do	
7	At the request of the Military Assistant, an additional expenditure of Rs. 47—8—0 on account of clothing for Police in Coorg, was sanctioned, and the Superintendent of Coorg was requested to remit the amount to this Office for transmission to the Military Assistant.	Do do	
8	Rupees 128—8—0 for warm clothing supplied to the Coorg Police, was remitted to the Military Assistant for adjustment.	Do do	
9	Certain batta bills of the Coorg District were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned.	Do do	
10	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to explain certain discrepancies denoted regarding the detailed contingent bills for January, February and March 1880.	Do do	
11	Notifications of sanction Nos. 1—3 for repairing roads and latrines were returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, passed for Rs. 19—12—8, 28—4—10 and 317—3—7 respectively.	Do do	
12	The appointment of an additional Accountant for six months temporarily in the Superintendent's Office was sanctioned, and communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	15th do	
13	In reply, the Comptroller General was informed that the sanction of the Government of India has been applied for the re-appropriation statement for the excess expenditure over the budget grant under "Abkari contingencies."	Do do	No. 140—3, dated 6th May 1880.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
14	In reply, the Secretary, Public Works Department, was informed that the figures given by the Comptroller General, *viz.*, Rs. 38,330, may be accepted as the allotment for expenditure on Public Works from the District Fund Budget for 1880—81.	15th June 1880.	No. 200–17, dated 18th May 1880.
15	Certain detailed contingent bills of the Coorg District were forwarded to the Comptroller General, duly countersigned.	17th do	
16	Further explanations regarding certain items referred to in the bills were called for from the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
17	The receipt of a transfer receipt for Rs. 33—0—6, being charges for advertising sale of estates in Coorg in the *Madras Mail*, was acknowledged to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
18	A notification of sanction for Rs. 500 for digging pits and planting and fencing avenue trees, was returned to the Superintendent of Coorg, duly countersigned.	18th do	
19	The Comptroller General was informed that on receipt of Government of India orders regarding the cost of Dispensary establishment in Coorg, this will be communicated to him.	Do do	No. 157–11, dated 12th May 1880.
20	The Superintendent of Coorg was authorized to rent a house at Rs. 5 per mensem for the Beppunad Cutcherry, which was being rebuilt by the Public Works Department.	21st do	
21	The Superintendent of Coorg was informed that on the understanding that a re appropriation will be made from District Funds to meet the charge of arrears of pay due to Ram Singh, 3rd class Hospital Assistant, from January 1879 to April 1880, the amount may be disbursed.	22nd do	No. 88—14, dated 22nd April 1880.
22	As recommended by the Superintendent of Coorg, sanction was conveyed to the Deputy Surveyors and Measurers in Coorg, being put on half pay during the monsoon months.—Communicated to the Comptroller General.	Do do	
23	Copy of Government of India, Financial Department No. 1130, dated 14th June 1880, sanctioning an aggregate expenditure of Rs. 733—1—7 in excess of the Coorg budget provision for 1879—80, was communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
24	In reply to a reference made by him, the Deputy Accountant General in Mysore was informed that Major Magrath's charge for two days' batta for the journey from Mercara to Virarajendrapet will be reduced to one day's allowance unless he halted on public duty on the road.	30th do	No. 1202—45, dated 24th Feb. 1880.
25	The contingent bill of this Office for Rs. 22—12—0 for the month of May 1880 was forwarded to the Treasury Officer, Mercara, for transmission of the amount.	Do do	
26	Copy of the civil budget estimates of Coorg for the current official year, as finally sanctioned by the Government of India, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for note and return.	Do do	
27	Two estimates for Rs. 60 for the supply of warm clothing for Hospital Assistants in Coorg, were returned to the Superintendent duly sanctioned.	Do do	
28	The receipt of Rs. 93—12—0, being charges for advertising sale notice of coffee estates in the "*Bangalore Spectator*," was acknowledged to the Superintendent of Coorg.—The money forwarded to the Proprietor for adjustment.	Do do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	In continuation of letter No. 518—8, dated 16th April 1880, a memorial addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council by the European Planters' Association in Coorg regarding the future administration of the Province, was submitted to the Government of India, Home &c., Department.	1st June 1880.	
2	A draft of instructions (with Kanarese translation thereof) proposed to be issued for the guidance of enumerators in connection with the Census of 1881 in Coorg, was forwarded to the Superintendent for any suggestions he may have to offer on the subject.	5th do	
3	A supplemental indent for stationery for the year 1880—81, was submitted to the Government of Fort Saint George, for sanction.	8th do	
4	The service history of Venkatswami Naidu, received, duly verified, from the Comptroller General, was returned to the Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Madras, as requested.	Do do	
5	The annual return of offices created and abolished in Coorg since 1st January 1879, was submitted to the Government of India, Home &c., Department.	9th do	
6	Sixty Jamma sannads duly signed and sealed by the Chief Commissioner, were returned to the Superintendent of Coorg.	12th do	
7	Extract of a statement received with Government of India No. 155 E, dated 3rd instant, on the cultivation of Cinchona, in private plantations, was communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg for early submission of the particulars called for.	14th do	
8	Twenty-five copies each of the Report on Civil and Criminal Justice and Prisons in Coorg for the year 1879 were submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home &c, Department.	Do do	
9	A memorial from the Coorg Headmen and others on the subject of the future administration of their country, was submitted to the Government of India, Foreign Department.	Do do	
10	Twenty copies each of the Report for 1879 on Civil and Criminal Justice and 15 copies of that on Prisons in Coorg, were transmitted to the Under-Secretary of State for India, London.	Do do	
11	The receipt of certain estate maps received from him was acknowledged to the Superintendent, Madras Survey.	Do do	
12	Copies of the maps forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
13	The Superintendent of Coorg was informed in reply that the Chief Commissioner is at present unable to propose to the Government of India, the payment of house rent applied for by Major Magrath.	Do do	
14	A memorial from certain ryots of Kanave Hobli, Nanjarajpatna Taluk, addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy, was forwarded to the	15th do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
	Superintendent of Coorg for report as to the statements alleged in regard to "Bitti" service.		
15	Orders were issued to the Superintendent of Coorg to have estimates for police huts prepared by the Executive Engineer, pending the sanction of the Government of India to the entertainment of the men.	15th June 1880.	10th May 1880, No. 165—5.
16	In reply to his petitions dated 6th and 7th instant, Javaregauda of Ramaswamikanave Hobli was informed that the Chief Commissioner declined to interfere with the judicial action of the Courts of Law.	Do do	
17	Instructions regarding the payment of pension due to Devammaji, now living at Benares, were conveyed to the Superintendent of Coorg.	17th do	24th May 1880, No. 213—32.
18	Copy of Government of India No. 26-953—66 of 9th instant, regarding Local Public Works Department Report forming in future the Public Works Chapter of the General Administration Report, was communicated to the Secretary, Public Works Department, for transmission in future of two copies of his Annual Reports for Mysore and Coorg to this Office.	Do do	
19	Copy of Mysore Chief Commissioner's Office docket No. 10652—213 of 17th February 1879, on the subject of advertisements being published in the "*Bangalore Spectator*," was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg, as requested.	19th do	
20	In reply, the Secretary to the Government of India, Home &c., Department, was informed of the despatch of certain Coorg Annual Reports to Calcutta for the use of Dr. George Smith, L. L. D., C. I. E., Edinburgh.	21st do	
21	In reply, Mariyappa, son of Hutche Gauda of Seringal, was informed that the Chief Commissioner will not forward any petition to the Viceroy when no appeal has been preferred to him.	Do do	
22	The election of certain non-official members of the Coorg Municipalities for the year 1880—81, was approved.	22nd do	26th April 1880, No. 100—9.
23	The classified general and disposition lists of the officers of the Coorg Survey Department as they stood on 1st June 1880, were submitted to the Government of India, Home, &c. Department.	23rd do	
24	The Superintendent, Government Press, was requested to strike off certain docket forms, &c. for the use of this Office.	Do do	
25	Four copies of certain estate maps were forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
26	Copy of Government of India No. 3—41 C., dated 15th instant, on the uniform nomenclature throughout India for local units of Census area, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for information and guidance.	24th do	
27	Do of Chief Commissioner's Proceedings in the Revenue Department No. 1976—228, dated 11th instant, issuing instructions as to the method and preparatory measures for taking a General Census of Mysore in February 1881, was forwarded to the Superintendent of Coorg for information and guidance.	Do do	
28	Further instructions regarding the proposed Census of 1881 were communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
29	The receipt of 28 boxes of steel pens for the use of this and the Coorg Superintendent's and other subordinate offices was acknowledged to the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.	Do do	
30	The stationery required for the different departments in Coorg for the year 1880—81 was distributed and intimation given to the officers concerned.	Do do	
31	The receipt of the stationery denoted was acknowledged to the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras.	Do do	

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
32	The monthly register of effective and non-effective officers employed in the Coorg Province, with proportionate return and blank statement of vacancies for the month of May last, was submitted to the Government of India, Home, &c., Department.	24th June 1880.	
33	In reply to his petition dated 17th April 1880, Bastian D'Souza, Overseer, Mercara Taluk, was informed that the Chief Commissioner cannot interfere with rights of property given by a decree of civil court in 1864, which decree has never been set aside or even appealed against.—Communicated to the Superintendent of Coorg.	Do do	
34	The Superintendent, Madras Survey, was requested to forward ten copies of the map of Hope Estate in Coorg Survey No. 4236.	28th do	
35	The Inspector General of Registration in Coorg was requested to submit the Annual Report for 1879, already due in this Office on the 1st June 1880.	Do do	
36	The Superintendent of Coorg was requested to report what rates are allowed for coolies engaged in carrying Government articles, when they were sanctioned, and under what authority.	29th do	6th May 1880, No. 131—11.

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30*th June* 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

PART II.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATIONAL.

B.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF MATTERS OF ROUTINE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1880.

COORG.

No.	Subject and Order.	Date of Order.	Date of previous Orders.
1	Copy of letter No. 18—733, dated 13th May 1880, from the Government of India, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, was forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction with a request to submit his opinion on Dr. Smith's biography of Dr. Duff.	1st June 1880.	
2	Copies of Government of India, Home, &c., Department letter No. 205, dated 18th May 1880, informing that a supplemental budget for the pay of the peon in the Virarajendrapet Primary English School was unnecessary and that the charge should be met within the total grant from savings, were communicated to the Director of Public Instruction and the Superintendent of Coorg.	3rd do	

COORG CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Bangalore, 30th June 1880.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—20-8-80.—50.